

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. LXII.]

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CONTENTS.

	A PAGE
Epitome	165
Leading Articles:—	
The Man'a Money Market	166
The Munroe Doctrine	166
Peking still the Diplomatic Centre	166
The Importance of Weihaiwei	167
Representative Government for China	168
Hongkong Jottings	168
Hongkong Sanitary Board	169
Hongkong Legislative Council	169
Supreme Court	174
Two Chinese Editors Banished from the Colony	176
Canton	176
The American Visitors	173
Messrs Lane Crawford & Co's New Premises	178
The Foochow Case	178
The China Association	180
Correspondence	181
Hongkong Gymkhana Club	181
Macao	181
Chinese Gold Mine Seized	181
The Typhoon at Tytam	181
Commercial	182
Shipping	181

BIRTHS.

On 24th August, at Mokanshan, to the Rev. and Mrs. R. C. WILSON, a daughter.
On 26th August, at N ngp, the wife of H. EDGREN, of a daughter.
On 26th August, at Yokohama, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. PEARSON, a daughter.
On 27th August, at "Elliot Cottage," Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM STANLEY ALLEN, a daughter.
On 27th August, at Shanghai, the wife of E. ADLER, of a daughter.
On 1st September, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. WILFRID F. HAMLIN, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On 1st September, at Shanghai, at the American Consulate, by the Rev. W. P. Bentley, AUGUSTUS B. MOULDER to EILEEN M. MORRISON.
On the 6th September, at St. Joseph's Church, LOUISA JANE O'KEEFE to WILLIAM ALEXANDER STUART BROWN, s.s. *On Sanj*.

DEATHS.

On 1st September, at Shanghai, Mrs. ANNIE GILLSON, mother of Capt. R. G. ANDERSON, India-China Steam Navigation Co., aged 76 years.
On 7th September, ELIZABETH JANE GORDON, beloved wife of ALEXANDER LUNDY GORDON, Sergeant of Police, died at Victoria Hospital Park Road.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The English Mail of August 14th arrived, per the ss. *Sim'a*, on Thursday, the 7th instant.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The attempt to amalgamate the three big Japanese brewery companies has failed.

Manila reports 28 cases of cholera, 12 fatal, since August 23rd. Most occurred in Bilibid prison.

A telegram says that China is paying Japan the cost of the war, in return for the recovery of Manchuria.

In a case at the Shanghai Mixed Court, an American witness said he considered it wicked of a man to call him an American, "seeing the class of some of the Americans here."

At the offices of the Public Works Department on Sept. 4th the letting of Crown Land Lot No. 405, adjoining Shankiwan Lots Nos. 392 and 396, was put up for public auction sale. There was only one bidder for the lot, Mr. Li Fook, contractor, to whom it was knocked down for \$475, being \$2 above the upset price.

The Magistracy was again closed to the Press on the 6th September, when further proceedings in the perjury case in which Stephen Ledbury is charged by Mrs. Mitche' with making false statements when giving evidence on commission relative to an action for divorce pending in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, took place.

The *Daily Press* was the first medium in Hongkong to announce the outbreak of war, and the first to announce the tidings of peace. This creditable record was kindly pointed out to us by one of our esteemed evening contemporaries; and as we are not addicted to blowing our own trumpet, we hope this brief reference may be regarded as excusable.

The steamer *Albion*, which left Shanghai on August 31st encountered the typhoon on Sep. 1st and returned on the 4th badly damaged. She took back fifty-four members of the crew of the steamer *Pechili*, which had foundered in the typhoon. Only one Chinaman was drowned. The *Pechili* was a British steamer of 881 tons commanded by Captain Jorgensen.

Two days after the C. P. R. steamer *Empress of Japan* left Nagasaki, 2nd September, she was overtaken by the recent typhoon. The rapidly falling glass, and the prevailing rough weather, warned those on board of its approach, consequently the ship was prepared for the hurricane. Her speed was reduced, and as the gale approached she was headed towards it. The mountainous waves which swept the deck carried the after well deck bridge away, while three of the vessel's boats were torn from the davits, but fortunately were not seriously damaged. The gale carried the *Empress* some distance out of her course, and she was over due on arrival at Shanghai, but this was owing to her missing a tide at the Woosung Bar. Very little inconvenience was caused to passengers during the frolic of the elements, although a number of the ladies were very much frightened, and all were well pleased when the typhoon had passed. On arrival at Shanghai the passengers presented Captain Pybus with an address, eulogistic of the seamanlike manner in which he had handled his ship in the typhoon.

There are complaints in the papers of what is called "shoe-horning" at Shanghai horse auctions. Chinese bid in order to improve the prices for the sellers. From personal observation we can quite believe it.

THE SPANISH CONSUL AT SHANGHAI.

MISCHIEVOUS PRACTICES.

If the facts are as indicated in the following letter to the *N. C. Daily News*, there will soon have to be diplomatic intervention. The letter speaks for itself:—Sir,—I think the attention of the public should be called to a practice which, if allowed by the Chinese authorities to proceed unchecked, may lead to very grave abuses. The practice I refer to is that which is apparently being adopted by the Spanish Consul of granting to those Chinese subjects who choose to submit to Spanish jurisdiction certificates of Consular protection. For instance, a Chinaman is desirous of bringing a lawsuit against other Chinese subjects; before doing so he signs a submission to Spanish jurisdiction and then obtains from the Spanish Consulate a certificate of protection; the Spanish protégé then commences his suit in the Mixed Court and claims to have it heard before a Spanish Assessor, in which claim he is supported by the Spanish Consul. Whether this privilege of getting Spanish Consular protection can only be obtained by payment of fees I do not know, though I can hardly suppose it can be got for nothing, but certainly it seems to an ordinary person like myself that the granting of these certificates is absolutely unwarranted and is a very serious interference with the rights of the Chinese authorities over their own subjects. A Chinese subject has his own officials to protect him. Whom is it then that he is to be protected against? Or does the Spanish Consul claim the right to afford protection to Chinese subjects against their own officials and against the laws of their own country?

As far as I have been able to ascertain there is nothing in the Treaties between the Foreign Powers and China which gives the Spanish Consul or, for the matter of that, any other foreign Consul, this right. By what right, therefore, does the Consul claim to exercise this power? So long as a Chinese subject continues to reside in his own native country, how can he, without being guilty of what is practically treason to his country, submit himself to the jurisdiction of a foreign country, and place himself under the protection of a foreign state?

I understand that these so-called certificates of protection are only available for one year but can be renewed on payment of a small annual fee. What happens if the certificate is not renewed? Does the protégé become a Chinese subject again, or is he in a state, so to speak, of suspended animation between the Chinese and Spanish jurisdictions? Again, supposing one of these protégés happens to die while his certificate of protection remains in force, does his property devolve according to Chinese law, or does it come under the jurisdiction of the Spanish Consul?

Perhaps some of your readers who are more familiar than I am with International Law will be able to satisfy my curiosity on these points, I am, etc.,

J. C. HANSON.

3th August.

THE MANILA MONEY MARKET.

(Daily Press 4th September.)

The Manila Market Report for August reached us yesterday from Messrs W. A. FITTON & Co.; and, as we feared would be the case, after reading the incoherent ravings of its predecessor, it is too awkward a document for safe handling. The writer at the outset rejoices that he "caused quite a sensation," and apparently attaches importance to the fact that "the *Hongkong Daily Press* gave us a special leading article." The following specimen passages will show our reason for believing that these circulars are unlikely to assist us materially in understanding the Manila market:—"When writing same we had solely the idea of righting ourselves with a public which some in our judges too hastily, and sometimes forgets that when misjudged, and no matter how grossly, some suffer in silence; we thought if a past clean reputation was not sufficient guarantee of our being straight and honourable in our dealings, explanations would be useless. Moreover having received very scurrilous treatment in January, 1902, from men who should have known better, we probably got stubborn and unduly independent. We are not thick skinned. We trust readers here, and in Hongkong, will acquit us of what we have indirectly been accused of: personalities. Such is not the case. Our sole object is to right our lives after a very rough handling, suffered silently. We heard, and thousands of miles from here, of things to our serious detriment, and the moment we raised the cash, we came back. We are not yet in Bilibid jail, nor are we likely to go there." Or this extravagance:—"We have sufficient resources to pay off our trifling outstandings, and shall still be left with a margin to stand the threatened libel suit. In olden days a gun would have been used on such people, and it is a pity we are so law abiding when treating with them. We have correspondence and figures all ready." And again:—"By several proved friends we have been advised to curb ourselves, and asked: 'What good will it do?' If it relieves our feelings after the treatment we received, surely we can not be blamed. We are not vindictive, but we are determined to place ourselves right with the public; only a few really understood things. Unless our Hongkong friends take up the cudgels, we shall confine ourselves strictly to business in subsequent issues, and let things drop. We have written fearlessly, because we are positive that we shall ultimately be understood; since 1901 we have been grossly maligned and not understood." Then follows a mass of figures and statements which will certainly not be understood by anyone ignorant of past private arrangements of Mr. FITTON and other parties. When we stated that parts of the preceding circular were distinctly libellous, we meant that they would be libellous in Hongkong. In Manila, we regret to see, it is possible to go much further in that direction than is here permitted; and particularly so where the people attacked are neither American or resident in Manila. Our earnest advice to the writer of the circular, before we leave the subject altogether, would be to heed the advice of the "several proved friends" he speaks of; abandon these ravings which can only make him more "misunderstood;" and devote his energies to more sober efforts directed to bringing us more into touch with our neighbouring market.

According to other Manila papers, we note that there is a commercial panic there; and Mr. FITTON's statements as to the tightness of money is confirmed. In his

last circular, we read that "it is considered imperative by several business men that a small bank, on the lines of the defunct American bank, should be started, as there is a crying need for some institution where a man temporarily pressed can secure a loan (if properly guaranteed) at something under sixty per cent. per annum. . . . We are limited to banks which deal principally in exchange. . . . This is about the only country in the world where there are so many people temporarily pressed for want of banking facilities." Mr. FITTON seems to have a scheme for opening such a bank.

THE MUNROE DOCTRINE.

(Daily Press, 5th September.)

It is ten years since Mr. OLNEY, at that time the United States Secretary of State, wrote his famous dispatch to the Ambassador in London re-affirming the doctrine of "Hands off the American Continent" enunciated in 1823 by President MUNROE. Mr. OLNEY, it will be remembered, did a great deal more in that despatch than merely to re-affirm the MUNROE doctrine; he expatiated on it as the embodiment and expression of an inevitable opposition between America and Europe, and we recall it now because the visit which Mr. TART, the Secretary of State for War, has just paid to the Philippine Islands, and the comments of the American press on the subject, show how completely his words have been stultified and his political philosophy discarded by the very nation whose views he claimed to be expressing in that remarkable pronouncement. As originally stated, and as more recently re-stated by President ROOSEVELT, the doctrine is one to which England at least takes no exception, but Mr. OLNEY, when he declared to England at the time of the Venezuelan frontier trouble "that distance and three thousand miles of intervening ocean make any permanent political union between a European and an American state unnatural and inexpedient" was practically giving notice to the British Empire to disband, and to the Colonies of every European Power to sever themselves from the mother country. It is now, since the TART party has paid its visit, abundantly clear that "three thousand miles of intervening ocean" count as no obstacle to the Imperial ambitions of our American cousins who have betrayed their intention of holding the Philippines as an American province for some generations to come; and who, moreover, at the bidding of their strenuous PRESIDENT, are already thinking of providing a navy strong enough to cope with all the ocean that intervenes between them and their ambitions in the Orient. Popular opinion in the states, and echoes of it here in the East, indicate that the MUNROE doctrine, impinging as it was at the time, is no longer big enough for big America. The MUNROE doctrine created very much the same sort of amazement in Europe that was caused by the entry of the Japanese into the comity of nations. America, in conservative eyes, was scarcely a nation until then. America was a political Utopia, in theory at least, although many thought of it as a Utopia that had fallen short of its ideals, as it undoubtedly has done. The MUNROE doctrine ought academically to have been regarded as a doctrine of "defence, not defiance." It set limits beyond which the Republic would not be offensive or aggressive, but within which it would insist upon the following out of its

destiny at all costs. This is the logical intention of it: its interpretations are as numerous almost as are parties in America; and it would ill become us to declare for any one in particular when even the doctors disagree. It is clear to us, however, notwithstanding President ROOSEVELT's able attempts to make it square with his "big stick" ideas, that the America of to-day is not in sympathy with the dreams of its founders. The France of yesterday would send no statue of liberty to the America of to-day, which aims at being a world power, and enhancing the glory of the flag towards which its people show an almost idolatrous devotion. We do not quarrel with their very natural desire to be in the swim; and we can even applaud their common-sense in refusing to sacrifice the Philippines, so hardly wrested by them from their medieval mess, to the reckless politics of the sentimentalists. But if we were doomed to read the American magazines (from which necessity a kindly providence absolves us) we should feel constrained to protest at the "little brown brother" style of discourse. We may discern redeeming human traits in JOB TROTTER, but nothing will reconcile us to his hymn-book.

PEKING STILL THE DIPLOMATIC CENTRE.

(Daily Press 6th September.)

While attention has been directed very forcibly to the overthrow of the balance of power in Europe consequent upon the withdrawal, at all events for a time, of Russian influence as one of the Great Nations, comparatively little has been said upon the equally important effect which has been produced by recent events upon the balance of Power in the Far East, from the same cause. The change in the political position is, however, even more marked in these parts than in Europe. As long as Russia threatened the integrity of China and the safety of Japan, and it was doubtful whether she would be able to carry her threats into execution, the possibility of this contingency being realised was that to which the attention of statesmen both in China and Japan was mainly directed. It being, however, now shown that such aspirations will have to be abandoned, the whole aspect of political matters is changed, and the dominant factor for consideration is no longer Russia, but (as it would appear at first sight) Japan. It is not surprising that the idea should have entered the minds of some of her statesmen, that the interests of Russia could be best furthered by some sort of an alliance with Japan. If she could not push her policy of advance towards China without the concurrence of Japan, there might still be a hope that she might come to an understanding with that country which would leave her a free hand, so far as China was concerned, provided this did not form a menace to Japan herself. The idea is certainly worthy of the ingenuity and persistence which have always characterised Russian diplomacy. The only pity is that in some modified form, this same idea was not acted upon before the war, when it might have had the effect of preventing the outbreak of hostilities. In effect it would have amounted to nothing more than that Russia would have fallen into line, not only with Japan, but also with European nations; in other words, to her agreeing formally to do what she had always promised, namely to respect the integrity of China, evacuate Manchuria, and rest con-

tent with the position she could legitimately claim in her own territory. This is really all that Japan ever demanded of her, and it is the least that is necessary for the maintenance of peace in the Far East. It may, of course, suit Russian amour propre to represent that in coming to some such understanding with Japan, she was entering into a species of alliance with that country instead of yielding to terms which the latter might dictate. Fine distinctions of this kind seem to have an enormous charm for the Russians; but they can have very little effect upon the practical bearing of political events. An alliance between Russia and Japan, whatever form it may take in theory, can only mean an agreement on the part of Russia to give up an aggressive policy so far as China is concerned. The Japanese are far too astute to do anything that would assist Russia in that direction; and they have had too much experience of what Russian good faith amounts to, to think of coming to any agreement with her, which would leave the door open for a renewal of Russian attempts at aggrandise ment. The events of the war must have had the effect of drawing Japan and China more closely together as being concerned in withstanding a common enemy; and at the present time Japan would undoubtedly be more benefited by an alliance with China than by one with Russia. It is further not likely that Japan will overlook the great advantages, moral and material, which she has derived from her being at one with Great Britain and the United States in the policy which she has followed now for many years past; and it may be assumed that this consideration has weighed with her in respect to the understanding that she has come to with Russia. Japan has not any desire for conquest in China, nor is she anxious to extend her dominion further than is absolutely necessary for her own security. There is, therefore, no real benefit she can derive from Russia beyond that of being left alone.

The effect of the war has no doubt been to change the balance of power in the Far East to the extent of making Japan the dominant factor; but it will not have the effect of changing the chief seat of Far Eastern diplomacy which will continue to be at Peking and not at Tokyo. In respect to matters of general policy affecting the integrity and the future policy of China Japan will, there is every reason to believe, continue to be at one with the European Powers and the United States; and will be far less clear headed than she has all along shown herself, if she does not fully realise that her true interests lie in this direction and not in the direction of any special understanding with any one Power, to run together in a direction counter to the views of the others. Such a policy would unquestionably defeat its own ends by the amount of opposition which it would necessarily draw against it. At the present time the United States have as large an interest in affairs in the East as any other nation; and it may be taken as certain that they would use all their influence with the Japanese to prevent their becoming entangled with Russian schemes, contrary to American interests in common with those of other foreign nations, and more especially of Great Britain. Russia's true policy is now precisely what it was before the war, had she only been sufficiently well advised to have perceived it - that is to be content with the possessions she legitimately has, and work loyally with Japan and foreign nations for the maintenance of peace and the furtherance of their common interests in the East.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WEIHAIWEI.

(Daily Press, 7th September.)

In 1842 and for many years afterwards the British people used to be treated to wholesale diatribes on the uselessness for Imperial purposes of the "barren and pestiferous" island of Hongkong, and economists and little Englanders of all shades urged its immediate abandonment. The British Government, then presided over by Sir ROBERT PEEL, was probably better informed, or at all events, more alive to the interests of the nation than the little Englanders, and refused to abolish the then unpromising dependency. The history of Hongkong for some twenty years is not altogether pleasant reading, but in the end, owing to its magnificent capabilities for trade, the barren rock gradually developed into one of the first ten trading marts of the world. Confessedly the retention of Hongkong in 1842 as a trading and anchoring ground, free from the petty restrictions customary in ports under the sovereignty of China, was at first but an experiment, and the Government of the day, though recommended to hold on to the Island of Chusan, as similarly situated with regard to the trade of the basin of the Yangtse as was Hongkong towards that of the Canton River, made up its mind, apparently somewhat reluctantly, to restore it, practically unconditionally, to China. The high-handed action of China brought on another war, and Chusan again passed into British hands; on the close of the war those who best understood the course of trade with the Far East again urged on the Home Government its retention. Lord PALMERSTON was then in office, but the Government, though nominally liberal, was at the beck and call of the Conservative section, then decidedly reactionary. Lord ELGIN, too, who had been sent out with extensive powers to conclude a treaty, proved himself unequal to the task, and permitted himself to be talked over by the reactionaries, with the result that Chusan was a second time abandoned in deference to the outcry of the economists, who used with regard to it exactly the same arguments as had in the case of Hongkong been scattered to the winds by the inexorable logic of facts. The best refutation of these councils of timidity is to be found in the fact of the almost unprecedented progress of Shanghai, which from little more than a village has during the forty odd years which have since elapsed, and in spite of all the obstacles thrown in its way by Chinese misrule and obstruction, developed into a city already of the first rank, in commerce, salubrity and general good order, and already aspiring to be the metropolis of the northern Pacific lands.

It is peculiarly instructive to find in the face of the falsification of the two former confident predictions of the croakers exactly similar arguments being made use of to-day to force the abandonment of Weihai. It is more noteworthy yet to find that His Majesty's present advisers, in spite of the fact that they have hitherto failed to meet with the slightest encouragement from any of their officers in China, who presumably might be thought worthy of confidence, have from the very beginning sought some excuse for shuffling out of the dependency. It is, of course, the fact that the occupation of Weihai was not undertaken with any aggressive intent, but was practically forced upon the British Government of the day. Russia had grown discontented with her acquisition of Vladivostok, which did not readily lend itself to her intended absorption of Manchuria, and was casting longing

eyes on Port Arthur. To act in some measure as a check, but not liking to set the example of being the first to commence the partitionment of China, the British fleet was ordered to occupy the islands forming the harbour of Port Hamilton, while the fleet was sent into the Gulf of Pechili with orders to prevent the occupation by Russia of Port Arthur. The idea was feasible, and had it been adhered to, would doubtless have saved the situation and averted any occasion for the present war, as it was well known that Russia was not prepared to go to war, and her fleet had orders to withdraw in case of any armed opposition. Unfortunately Lord SALISBURY permitted himself to be drawn into a wordy controversy as to the ownership of Port Hamilton claimed by both China and Japan, and the result of which, as might have been expected, showed that on strictly legal grounds the occupation was indefensible. Not, however, content with retiring from the islands he was fatuous enough to trust to Russian assurances that her only object in the occupation of Port Arthur was to facilitate the making of her trans-Siberian railway, required, she had the address to affirm, merely for the pacific and laudable purpose of opening to foreign commerce the rich lands of Siberia up to that time shut out from their access to the trading centres of the world. What other influence was brought to bear will probably never be known, at least to the present generation, but the end was that the British fleet which lay with decks cleared for action, was suddenly ordered away, and the Russians quietly steamed into Port Arthur, which they at once proceeded to fortify as conquered territory, and all allusion to the commercial opening of Siberia, the desired end having been gained, was consigned to perpetual oblivion. Germany, assured that the way was now open, and that the British Government could, after its acquiescence in Russia's establishment at Port Arthur, offer no objection, proceeded quietly to make preparations for a decent on Kinohao. Expecting possibly that China might offer some show of resistance she took the precaution of docking and putting her fleet in order at Shanghai, where she did not even take the trouble of concealing her intention. By one of those curious coincidences which sometimes affect the future of nations, on the morning of the very day arranged for the sailing, news came of the murder in Shantung of a German missionary bishop and two of his priests. The fates who have generally aided China for once were contrary. Germany did not fail to take full advantage of the situation; the murder was blazoned abroad, and the missing pretext for the expedition was found in the *post factum* outrage. The diplomatic world, quite aware that the occupation of Kinohao had been planned long prior to the murder, was quite willing to accept the pretence of justification, and without a single protest Germany became the owner, disguised under the name of a lease, of the southern coast of Shantung. Even at the time there was some good reason to suspect collusion between Germany and Russia, and as the policies of the two countries were so far in union that both contemplated the practical closing of the trade of north China to all but their own subjects, it became necessary for England through whose hands passed the greater part of the trade to take some decided step. The occupation of Weihai was the step decided on. Affairs had in fact been permitted to drift so far under the easy nonchalance of Lord SALISBURY that it was difficult to find any other alternative; yet even here a grave diplomatic error was com-

mitted. Of course one of the main principles in the diplomatic art is the covering in plain non-committing words of the inner intention; in the "lease" of Weihai this salutary rule was forgotten, or rather thrown ostentatiously to the winds. Weihai was leased "for as long as Russia was in occupation of Port Arthur." The idea that Port Arthur would ever fall into the hands of a third Power, of course, never occurred to Lord SALISBURY, but in diplomatic affairs, equally of course, it is the unexpected that must ever be provided for. Port Arthur passed out of the hands of Russia, and the "lease" of Weihai terminated by effluxion of time; at last so Russia and Germany took care to impress on the wailing government at Peking, China, it is true, was quite content that the lease should run on, was in fact rather desirous it should; but Russia and Germany quite disinterested spectators, as their representatives took care to inform Peking, were concerned in the due carrying out by China of her engagement; the lease had lapsed, the pledge, with the surrender of the fortress; and China was not only entitled to re-occupy Weihai, but in accordance with her European engagements was clearly bound to do so. The whole history of Weihai from, in fact, our previous temporary occupation of Port Hamilton, has been the record of a series of blunders on the part of our Foreign Office; each one, if possible, worse than the preceding. It commenced with the foolish idea on the part of Lord SALISBURY that he had only to cry "boo!" to make the Russian goose take to her legs, or wings, and it went on with an equally foolish firing of pop-guns in the face of an enemy who was himself an adept in that art; it is being carried on under a petty fire of make-believe artillery on the part of His Majesty's Government and His Majesty's Opposition, neither of whom seem to have the faintest conception of the importance of the issues at stake. As a fact, never has been the retention of Weihai as much a necessity in the interests, not only of Great Britain but of China herself, both political and commercial, as at the present moment. Insignificant as the place may be in itself, on which, however, our own opinions differ largely from those of Mr. BALFOUR, its abandonment would mean our final withdrawal from all influence, commercial and political, in North China. The sooner His Majesty's Government rises to the comprehension of this fact, and the sooner it abandons its present humphry-dumpty attitude, the better it will be for its own stability, and the more conducive to the interests of the Empire.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT FOR CHINA.

(Daily Press, 8th September.)

A suggestion was thrown out some time back that, under the influence of Japan, it might be possible to introduce into China a system of representative Government such as would meet the needs of the country. The idea of such a change is not altogether new. It was long ago perceived by those who were able to look a little below the surface that the instincts of the Chinese are not antagonistic to representative institutions, and that the autocratic form of Government to which, from tradition, they pay so much outward respect, does not in reality command so much acceptance as mere outward observances would seem to indicate. The Mandarin has always been a popular subject of ridicule in the lighter pieces that are produced at Chinese

theatres; and the stage in this way is often no bad index of the public mind. In one well-known farce called "Borrowing a Wife" a comical scene is introduced where, after hearing plaintiff and defendant, the Mandarin is made to tell them that they are both in the wrong, and settles the matter by pocketing the sum in dispute himself. That such a play should be often produced in a country where respect for authority is so strongly inculcated as in China appears somewhat strange—but it is one of the many anomalies which surprise us among this never to be understood people. On the other hand there are evidences, in a variety of directions, that the Chinese possess many of the qualifications which are necessary for self government. The facility with which they can organise themselves into associations of all kinds, both for good and for evil, is marked; and this power, when rightly directed, is, it is needless to say, a main factor in popular or representative government. In the Guilds and the vast number of social and quasi religious societies that exist all over the country, the organisation is perfect; and in their secret societies, however undesirable they may be in certain respects, the same powers of combination and administration are beyond question conspicuous. If these talents could be made to work in the right directions, they might be of incalculable value in the government of the country—but it is clear that it must require no common powers to produce this result. It seems, however, that Japanese statesmen are hopeful of being able so to influence and instruct the Chinese that this end could be attained in something like twelve years. It is characteristic of the Japanese that, in dealing with a subject of so apparently unedifying a nature, they should fix the actual time which it would take to bring about the change. This shows that the question must have been gone into by them with their accustomed thoroughness. It has evidently been treated, not merely as an abstract speculation, but has been well thought out on the basis of actual fact. The knowledge which even the best informed Europeans possess of practical working of administration in China is too limited to enable them even to attempt to form an accurate judgment upon a question of this kind. With the abstract principles of Chinese Government a few well informed European officials or scholars are sufficiently acquainted; but the fact which most strongly strikes the former, is the degree to which in practice the administration differs from what in theory it is supposed to be. It is manifest to those who study the subject, that side by side with the accepted government, under the supreme control of the Son of Heaven, there has long been working a popular system which in a variety of ways, irregularly irregular, acts as a check upon the central authorities and modifies the intensity of a pure autocracy. In several directions the Chinese have contrived to preserve an amount of individual freedom, which would be impossible but for this peculiar working of a popular element. In many cases the means of maintaining this independence have been to bring the local officials to a reasonable attitude by the simple plan of making them a sufficient payment or, to put it more plainly, to give them a sufficient bribe. In other cases, however, the more legitimate course has been resorted to of assisting the officials to obtain revenue of a specified kind in return for special privileges. But, in one way or another, we constantly find that the mole in which government is carried out in China is by an understanding of some kind being

arrived at between various powerful combinations and the governing classes; and such a state of things, however open to abuse while it exists unofficially, is precisely that which, properly directed, might at least locally be made the basis of sound representative institutions. This is no doubt what has been perceived by the Japanese statesmen, who hope to be able to educate the Chinese into something in the form of Representative Government. But the great difficulty that has to be met is how such a system could be expanded so as to become applicable, not merely locally, but over the whole empire. This, it is no doubt foreseen, could only be a work of considerable time, and it is probably for this reason that the Japanese have suggested the idea of twelve years being necessary. It is to be hoped, for the interests of China, that the anticipation may be realised, and such a hope is not unreasonable under existing circumstances. There is no doubt that at present China is willing to learn much from Japan; and that nation, from its intimate knowledge of the Chinese and their institutions, is the one best fitted to give them the instruction they so much require.

HONGKONG JOINT IS.

4th September.

The comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony from the 1st of January to the 30th of April, which is just officially published for general information, is a very satisfactory one indeed. It shows a credit balance of \$55,891. As compared with the corresponding period last year there is an increase in revenue, exclusive of land sales, to the extent of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, while the expenditure side shows not decrease of \$24,347. The only revenue item (excepting the interest account), which shows a decrease, strange to say, is "rent of Government property, land and houses" and the decrease amounts to \$24,900. It would be interesting to know the why and wherefore of this, as it seems to be contrary to the experience of renters of private property.

When the *Daily Press* circulated the first telegrams received in Hongkong announcing the terms on which Russia and Japan had agreed to stop the war, I suppose most men in Hongkong on receiving from their amazement at the termination of the war, began to ask themselves what effect it would have on the exchange value of the dollar. The bank quickly supplied the answer, exchange dropping the same morning four points. The dollar fell to 1s. 11d. making a drop of seven-sixteenths in a week. Evidently the views of the men who control the business have since undergone some change, for on Saturday exchange went up a point. Having regard to the nature of the pace terms, it may be hazarded that the dollar is not likely to drop to 1s. 6d. again very suddenly.

Now that the Paak has been provided with more light by the Public Works Department, I am asked to invite the attention of the department to the iniquitous street lighting in Kowloon. In Nody Road, for example, not a single light has yet been provided, and the lighting in many of our thoroughfares needs attention. My correspondent requests me to give a timely warning to the officials who may be disposed to investigate the complaint, to provide the moves with lanterns if they go out at night lest they stumble in the holes or ditches in the roads which were bad enough before the typhoon visited us, and are now much worse.

One hears a good deal of complaint in Kowloon concerning the number of beachcombers who are now coming over Tinian, and many people whom they accost in the streets at night, for the price of a meal or a bed—it is never, or hardly ever, the price of a drink, of course—naturally feel a little apprehensive of danger if the demand is not amply satisfied. This matter I comment to the attention of the police authorities.

If necessary the majority of my readers, I fancy, would be able from their experience to support the assertion that in the virtue of patience the Chinese are a race which cannot be surpassed. An interesting illustration of the fact came under my observation last Thursday. Owing to temporary failure of the electric current (in consequence I believe of some damage done by the typhoon), a train came to a standstill in Des Voeux Road Central about half past twelve. Two hours later the Chinese passengers were still contentedly sitting in the car, as though they did not care a button whether they reached their destination that day or the next.

It is proverbial that we must go abroad to learn home news. I observe in the *Government Gazette* that Shanghai, Indo-China, Burma and Newchwang all continue to regard Hongkong as an "infected port." Siam declares Hongkong a "suspected port." We may be "suspect," but our health statistics, I venture to think, are as satisfactory, if not more so, than those of any of the places named. Presumably these declarations were made on account of the prevalence of plague in the first half of the year, but this is an incubus from which we are now free.

The American community yesterday were a flutter, consequent on the arrival of "Secretary Taft," as they familiarly call the Secretary for War, and "Princess Alice," as some of them think of that charming member of their popular president's family. The veteran Consul-General, General Bragg, and the Vice-consul, Mr. Harry Hobbins, were compelled to break the commandment relating to Sabbath observance; and it is just possible that this was why the Stars and Stripes at the Consulate flew at "half mast." Another explanation of the melancholy symbol is that the Chinaman entrusted with the hoisting of "Old Glory" regarded the order given him when news of Mr. John Hay's death came as a permanent order. The flag hoisted yesterday was a bigger, newer, and brighter bit of bunting; but it got only half mast high.

One American business man surprised me somewhat by hoping that things would be made unpleasant at Canton for the Taft party. When I expressed my surprise, he explained that it was vitally necessary to Americans in China that their senators and representatives should be given a more truthful idea of the Chinese attitude with regard to Americans. His theory is that the Chinese have mistaken the American philanthropic politics for weakness, that they act accordingly, and that they need a lesson. "If these men—I don't wish the ladies to see any trouble—but if these men get an eye-opener at Canton, their return to the States may be followed by a firmer policy with China," was his concluding remark. I see by my Canton colleague's "copy" now being printed that there is some chance of the eye-opener being experienced.

BANYAN.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 5th September at the Board Room. Hon. Dr. F. Clark (President) presided, and there were also present Major Josling, Dr. Macartlane, Dr. W. W. Pearce, M.O.H., Mr. E. Irving, Mr. F. J. Bateley, Mr. Fung Wa Chan, Mr. H. W. Slade and Mr. A. Rumjahn.

KOWLOON ODOURS.

Correspondence was submitted relative to Kowloon odours.

The Hon. Dr. F. Clark, Principal Civil Medical Officer, wrote as follows to the Hon. the Director of Public Works: "On visiting Kowloon a few days ago, I detected on the beach opposite the Lyseum Villas a horrible stench which was most certainly coming from the sewer outlets and not from the debris on the beach. Can you possibly lengthen the sewer so as to carry them out below low water mark where the sandy beach now exists? I have had numerous complaints from the residents of the neighbourhood but have never hitherto been able to verify the statements that the smell came

from the sewers, but this time it certainly did. The beach is largely used as a playground for children and as a bathing place for adults and there are so few of such places accessible without a larva that I think we ought to do everything we can to render them usable. I am employing men every day to keep the place free from debris during the hot weather and were it not for the shortness of the sewers I think the beach would be even more patronised than it is at present. There is a very strong tide which drives all the refuse from Hongkong into the bay behind Blackhead's Point, but this can be met by scavenging."

The Hon. the Director of Public Works having referred the matter to Mr. JACK ON the latter stated that before recommending the extension of the sewers it should be known how the reclamation in front was to be laid out. A temporary extension of 30 feet might be made, which would bring the outlet about to low water mark. The estimated cost of this work would be \$150, and of a temporary sewer to pick up the outfall from the other roads would be \$450, making a total of \$600. There was no money on the vote to do this work.

The Hon. Director of Public Works wrote that he would have liked to do this but there was the usual money difficulty. The drainage works vote was sure to be over expended with the works already undertaken, and he had been informed that excess expenditure must be avoided. He could do something with it next year.

Dr. CLARK replied that as there was no money this year it would be done next year.

HIS EXCELLENCY forwarded a newspaper extract on the subject and minutely: "Kowloon is certainly more malarious than Victoria. Can the Sanitary Board say why?"

The PRESIDENT moved—"That the Government be informed that in the opinion of the Board, the odours which are complained of in Kowloon are due to (1) The black mud of the foreshore which is exposed at low water between Signal Hill and Kowloon Docks, the only remedy for which is the reclamation of the bay; (2) The old type of street gully which should be replaced by the type now in use in the City of Victoria; (3) The insufficient latrine and urinal arrangements for the large number of coolies employed at Tsai Tsai Point; and (4) The use of fresh human excreta in the Chinese vegetable gardens, which the Board is endeavouring to suppress."

Mr. SLADE minuted: "If the nuisance on the foreshore can be lessened by lengthening the sewers an urgent request should be made for funds to enable the work to be done."

Mr. A. RUMJAHN minuted: "I do not see why the reclamation from Blackhead's Point to Hung Hom Bay proposed years ago should not be now taken in hand by the Government; the reclaimed land will bring a handsome revenue to the Colony. It will do away with the noxious smell and will materially improve the health of that locality."

The Hon. Registrar General minuted: "The shortness of the sewers is a matter that might be remedied comparatively easily."

The CHAIRMAN said he had tabulated the various causes of the odours in Kowloon which might be put in a formal resolution. He moved the resolution, the terms of which had been given above. He thought it covered all the points raised by the Medical Officer of Health, and if they sent such a resolution to the Government it might have the desired effect.

Mr. SLADE—The question of the reclamation of the foreshore there will not come up for some time yet?

The CHAIRMAN—Yes.

Mr. SLADE—If the sewers were lengthened it would, anyhow until the reclamation comes, practically do away with this trouble.

The CHAIRMAN—To some extent it might.

Mr. SLADE—I should think that ought to be specially brought under the notice of the Government.

Mr. RUMJAHN—I think if the reclamation were taken up at once by the Government it would not take long, say twelve months, to have the whole foreshore reclaimed. Seeing there is now a toy tramway there we could take it over and have the foreshore reclaimed at once. It would cost 25 cents a foot to reclaim the foreshore, and the reclamation would fetch from \$1.20 to \$1.50 a foot, which would bring in a

handsome revenue to the Colony. It might also solve the problem of the European reservation question.

The CHAIRMAN—I propose to amend the first clause relating to the reclamation of the bay by "recommending that the work should be put in hand at an early date."

The resolution was carried.

WINDOW AREA.

An application was submitted for a modification of the Public Health and Building Ordinance in respect of 30 new houses on Marine Lot Nos. 22, 27 and 38 P. R. Connaught and Des Voeux Road Central.

The CHAIRMAN said the houses which had been four or five years in building, were of the type which the present Ordinance did not allow. The window area was not adequate. They were commenced under the old Ordinance and completed under the new. The modification should have been made while they were going up.

The application was refused.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The mortality statistics for the week ended 5th August showed that the death rate for the whole Colony was 34.9 per 1,000 per annum as compared with 25.7 for the corresponding week of last year. For the week ended 12th August the death rate for the whole Colony was 19.9 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 25.7 for the corresponding week of last year.

LIM WASHING RETURN.

The limewash return for the fortnight ending Tuesday, 29th August, stated that since last report 771 houses had been limewashed in the Eastern District and 195 in the Central District.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held at the Council Chamber on Sept. 7th.

There were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, K.C.M.G.

Hon. COLONEL C. H. DARLING, R.E. General Officer Commanding the Troops.

Hon. Mr. T. Sturges Smith (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. H. S. BERKELEY, K.C. (Attorney General).

Hon. Mr. L. A. M. JOHNSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. E. A. IRVING (Registrar General).

Hon. Mr. B. S. L. TAYLOR, R.N. (Harbour Master).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Sir C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. R. SHEWAN.

Hon. Mr. GERSHAM STEWART.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK.

Hon. Mr. C. W. DICKSON.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Councils).

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. T. Sturges Smith and Mr. Basil H. Taylor took the oath and assumed their seats as members of the Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS.

Before business was commenced His EXCELLENCY in an address to the Council, said:—

GENTLEMEN,—Our only meetings this year have hitherto been the four we had in the short Session between the 25th May and the 29th June, the Extraordinary Meetings of 27th July in which we passed the Supplementary Estimates. A further short Session is now necessary for important financial and for some Legislative business. It is my desire to limit if possible the meetings of the Council to two short Sessions in the year. By this means not only will the call on your time be lessened but the Government will guard against the tendency of hasty legislation to meet some suggestion which on the face of it seems good but which comparatively short trial often proves to be ineffectual to attain its object. The first business of the present Session will be

to pass a few votes on horising excesses on the Estimates for the present year and to make financial provision for the year 1906. On this latter matter I will address you on the first reading of the Appropriation Bill. The Merchant Shipping Amendment Bill, which stands next on the order of the day provides for bringing the law with regard to lights carried by junks inside and outside the waters of the Colony into harmony and will repeal the Junks (Collision) Ordinance of 1902, which has proved ineffectual. It also embodies provisions in place of those enacted by the Small Ships Exemption Ordinance of 1903 which have been urged on the Government by the Chamber of Commerce and for repealing that Ordinance. Opportunity is further taken of making one or two minor alterations in the Merchant Shipping Ordinance tending to simplicity and clearness of procedure. The Women and Girls Protection Amendment Bill is intended to introduce the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of England with regard to the method of taking the evidence of young children. It also provides for raising the age limit in connection with some offences against girls in a manner approved by the directors of the Po Leung Kuk, who can be trusted safely to guide us in such a matter. The Summary Offences Amendment Bill is intended to strengthen the hands of the police in dealing with prostitutes. Legislation in this matter has been suggested both in the Chinese and European press. The Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Bill is intended to make provision for the separate maintenance of deserted or ill-treated wives. It is complementary to the Ordinance passed in 1903 punishing persons for harbouring runaway wives. The last of the new Bills on the paper is to enable the Government to take over the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund and to make it liable for payments on account of that fund. It contains provisions for distributing any present surplus of the fund in actual and prospective pensions to the widows and orphans of past and present contributors. The Peak Tramway Bill which was referred to the Law Committee of the Council at the end of last year appears in the orders of the day for 3rd. reading.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table financial minutes Nos. 24 to 32 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee. The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was carried.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the following papers:—Memorandum explaining estimates of revenue for the year 1905; Award of H.E. the Governor in the claim of Messrs. Howard and Stephens for compensation for injury sustained by them as owners of Marine Lot No. 181 through the works carried out under the Praya Reclamation Ordinance No. 6 of 1889; Financial Statements in connection with the Estimates for 1906; Memorandum on the Estimates of expenditure for 1906; Abstract showing differences between the Estimates of Expenditure for 1905 and 1906; Sanitation; Report on the existing flushing system and proposed sites for new tanks.

THE ESTIMATES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, An Ordinance to apply a sum exceeding five million seven hundred and seventeen thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars to the Public Service of the year 1906. The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded the motion.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen, before putting to the vote the motion of the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, I propose to explain to you briefly the probable financial position on the 31st. December, 1905, the Estimates of Revenue for the year 1906, the Estimates of Expenditure for the same year and the financial position which will result if those estimates are realised. I shall then give you some figures with regard to the allotment of the expenditure and explain my reasons for certain alterations in scales of salaries that are being introduced. I shall conclude my remarks by a few brief references to the general policy which will guide the framing of the Estimates in the years immediately in front of us.

PROBABLE FINANCIAL POSITION ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

The year 1904 closed with a balance of Assets not including arrears of \$197,722. According to the original Estimates for the current year of revenue a surplus of \$21,419 was estimated. The revised estimate of ordinary revenue (that is revenue exclusive of land sales) for the year 1905 is less than the original estimate by \$18,511, a reduction of \$180,000 in the receipts from the Opium Farm, to which I will refer again presently, not being entirely covered by increases on other items of ordinary revenue. A shortage of \$100,000 is also now expected in land sales which have lately much fallen off, probably owing to the recent financial crisis in the Chinese Community. The revised estimate of ordinary expenditure (that is expenditure other than that on Extraordinary Public Works) is more than the original estimate by \$25,768, the unanticipated expenditure on account of arrears for the Eastern Mail Service, the acceleration of that service, the survey for the Canton-Kowloon Railway, and the award in the Howard and Stephens case, not being entirely met by savings on sterling payments owing to the high rate of exchange in the first eight months of the year, on plague expenditure and on various other votes. A sum of \$42,100 less than the original estimate will according to the revised estimate be spent during the year on Extraordinary Public Works. This difference between original and revised estimates is not great in connection with a sum of over \$1,800,000. It will be seen that the revised estimate of revenue and expenditure convert the surplus of \$21,419 which appeared in the original estimate into a deficit of \$78,760. Deducting this with the balance of assets at the end of 1905, that is from \$297,722 and adding \$113,000, the estimated arrears for the year, we get as the estimate balance of assets at the end of this year with which to start the year 1906 a sum of \$377,962.

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE.

In the Memorandum explaining the Estimates of Revenue which has been laid on the table an explanation has been given of the increase or decrease in every item of which the amount differs from that included in the amount for 1905. It will assist Honourable Members if I point out the most important of these differences and their effect on the total of the estimate. If they will turn to page 2 to 5 of the printed Estimates before them they will be able easily to follow my remarks. Taking in the first instance the increases, it will be observed that the principal one of \$249,000 is due to the bringing to revenue account of the accumulated funds of the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund and the subscriptions for the year 1905. I have already referred to the taking over of the fund in my remarks on the legislation proposed for the Session. A new assessment brings in an additional \$30,300 from rates with payments for excess consumption of water and for meters are put down at \$3,000 more for the coming year than for 1905. The items for receipts under the Stamp Ordinance, for New Territory Rents, and for Sun Lay Cargo Working Permits, each accounts for an additional \$15,000. The only other big increase we anticipate is the licences for cabs and chairs. Last year it was thought the opening of the Low Level Tramway would result in a large falling off in the number of licences, but this anticipation has not been realised, and it is safe therefore to go back to the figures for those licences of 1904 and to add \$14,200 to the amount which stood in the 1905 Estimate. In addition to the foregoing seven items, amounting to \$275,500 there are 35 items of the Estimates that show increases under \$10,000 which amount altogether to \$3,444 and include general development. The sum total of the increases is thus \$490,984. The items on which there are decreases are less numerous. The most serious is a diminution of \$15,000 a month or \$180,000 for the year on the payment for the Opium Farm. This reduction was granted from November, 1904, after very careful investigation and full consultation with the Executive Council. \$100,000 less is estimated to be produced by land sales, our anticipations in 1905 under this heading not having been realised. It is possible that the determination of the track of the Railway through Kowloon may result in the reduced estimate of \$499,000 for 1905 being

largely exceeded, but I prefer to be on the safe side with regard to this very speculative item. The returns for the sale of timber have been put at \$5,900 less than estimated for 1905, the principal average falling rate timber having been somewhat extended after discussion in this Council and reference to the Forest Department of India. There is a decrease of \$10,500 in the item for planter House Fees which was over-estimated for 1905. The aggregate of the decreases in the above four items is thus \$316,400. To this has to be added \$5,500 due to minor decreases in 14 other items. There results a total decrease of \$311,200, which deducted from the total income of \$427,500, leaves a net increase of \$148,784 in the revenue of \$7,317,315 estimated for 1905 over that of \$7,193,511 originally estimated for 1905. (applause). The increase over the revised estimate of \$7,030,100 for 1905 is \$287,215.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

The Memorandum explaining the Estimates of Expenditure which has been laid on the table deals mostly with items for which the approval of the Secretary of State has not already been obtained. Some further explanation will be of assistance to Honourable Members with regard to those items which, subject to the vote of the Council, have been approved at the Colonial Office. In this explanation I shall endeavour to avoid confusion by omitting references to minor details which are explained in the notes at the foot of each page of the detailed estimates. Turning to page 6 of the printed Estimates you will see that the Charge on Account of the Public Debt remains the same as last year. The amount for Pensions is increased by \$15,676, of which \$3,600 is due to the Government taking over the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund and the balance to an excess of new pensions over pensions ceased. There is a decrease of \$2,500 in the vote for the Governor due to economies on the furniture item, and one of \$3,517 in that for the Colonial Secretary's Department and Legislature, which is partly only apparent as the items connected with the Police Magistracy in the New Territories amounting to \$498, have been transferred to the vote for the Magistracy where they seem to me more in place. A change in the holder of the office of Chief Clerk accounts for \$1,720 of the balance. The vote for the Registrar-General's Department is increased by \$10,134 but \$3,000 of this is a transfer from the Miscellaneous Services Vote, to which the rent of the Registrar-General's Office was formerly charged, while \$4,000 is a special expenditure for the quinquennial census which is due in 1906 and which the Principal Civil Medical Officer strongly recommended should be taken. Minor alterations are explained in the Memorandum accompanying the Estimates. There is a small apparent addition of \$340 to the vote for the Audit Department on account of an alteration in the rate of conversion of Sterling into Dollars, and an increase of \$6,439 to that for the Treasury, of which \$3,000 is for the expenses of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, \$1,000 for the additional cost of adhesive stamps, and the bulk of the remainder is due to stipulated increments and to minor changes in salary explained in the Memorandum. In the Post Office the increase is a big one, \$44,231. Of this \$27,848 comes from an increased payment for the Eastern Mail Service based on the award of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, which was laid on the table of this Council with my Financial Minutes No. 13 of this year, and on the new three years' contract which has been entered into with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for an accelerated service from the 1st February, 1905. It has also been necessary to provide \$3,500 for Mail Bags and Parcel Post Receipts. Apparently we have been using those belonging to another Administration. The considerable portion of the excess of this year's over last year's Estimates not accounted for by the two items I have mentioned is due to new subordinate appointments that have been created and to an improved scheme of salaries that has been adopted in the hopes of increasing the efficiency of this Department which so affects the convenience of the public. I shall explain precisely to you this revised scheme of salaries. A special expenditure of \$15,000 incurred in 1905 in the purchase of a steam-launch is not of course to be repeated in 1906. You will observe

that the Harbour Master's Department now provides for a separate Mercantile Marine Office. This Office, estimated to cost \$6,083, has been established on the very strong recommendation of the Harbour Master that it was necessary to make additional provision for the growing requirements of the Mercantile Marines. On his recommendation I have also introduced the new scheme of subordinates' salaries throughout the Department. These, and a few minor changes, including some savings, have resulted in a net increase in the vote of \$6,336. Special provision of \$15,401 has also been made for the purchase of new Fairway Lights and Buoys for the Western Harbour entrance, a provision which has been urged in this Council. The vote for the Observatory remains as before except for a small reduction of \$300 in the item for the printing of observations. That for the Judicial and Legal Department shows an increase of \$23,223. Of this increase \$2,100 is for an arrangement that has been urged on me by His Honour the Chief Justice for obtaining accurate reports on important Law Cases. \$4,498 is due to the transfer to the Magistracy of the charges in connection with the Magistracy at Tai Po previously borne by the Colonial Secretary's Department, and \$1,830 to an increase in the Crown Solicitor's salary, out of which salary the expenses in connection with his office are now to be defrayed. A considerable item, \$12,946, is needed on account of a considerable addition being required to satisfactorily deal with the registration of land in the New Territories. The police vote is increased by \$6,276, partly by more Europeans drawing Sterling salary while \$3,240 is due to the engagement of the probationer now in Canton learning Chinese. The Fire Brigade remains practically the same, being increased by \$180. When the first draft of the Estimates was being prepared I directed the inclusion of an item for a new Floating Fire Engine. The cost of this would be some \$50,000, and after careful consideration I came ultimately to the conclusion that this item should be omitted from the Estimates, at any rate for this year, partly because the rapid extension of the rider main system which will secure a supply to the hydrants at all times of the year made it of less importance and partly because I was not satisfied that the pattern of floaters proposed was a very useful one. On the latter point enquiries are now being made in England. The Prison vote has been increased by \$3,491, the largest item of the increase being that for lighting the Gaol and Warders' Quarters, last year's provision having proved insufficient. The vote for the Medical Departments has been increased by \$3,350. The addition of \$5,000 which I considered necessary to bring up the reserve of Medical and Surgical appliances to a quantity which would make the Hospital independent of outside supplies for one month has been partly met by savings on other items of the vote. (Applause). The reduction of \$5,839 in the vote for the Sanitary Department is mainly based on provision for fewer plague patients. As Members are doubtless aware there have been considerable savings effected on the amounts voted for combating the plague both this year and last. The reduction on the whole vote would have been greater but for the transfer to it of the item of \$3,900 for rent of office from the Miscellaneous Service Vote and had it not been necessary to make provision for the various minor items mentioned in the Memorandum before you, of which a staff for the New Western and Mong Kok Tsui Market's (\$2,683) is the most considerable. The Botanical and Forestry Department Vote is reduced by \$679, as the Children's Garden at the Pei, costing about that amount, is to be finished this year. A decrease of \$4,259 in the vote for the Department of the Inspector of Schools is more than accounted for by the amount which is found to be earned under the Grant Code being considerably less than that entered in the Estimates last year. The retirement of the Head-Mistress and consequent reorganisation of the Belilios Public School result in a further reduction. On the other hand the separation from that School of classes for Indian boys and the establishment at Tai Po of the second Government School in the New Territories involve small increases, and a further small increase is necessitated

by the adoption of the grading scheme throughout the department. The application of the same scheme to the Chinese masters is partly responsible for the addition of \$3,775 to the vote for Queen's College, the provision of a laboratory for a technical class also contributing to the increase. The ecclesiastical, charitable, and transport votes remain as they were for last year. A reduction of \$19,916 in the vote miscellaneous services is more apparent than real, as two important items, equalisation of exchange on payment of widows and orphans' pensions, and rent for Government offices have merely been transferred to other votes. There are, however, considerable reductions on the payment of interest on funds and on the item for equalisation of exchange on Indian Police Remittances. The Military Contribution to Imperial Government of 20 per centum of our revenue is within \$43 the same as last year. On the Volunteer vote an increase of \$5,652 is partly due to the keenness shown for rifle practice by members of the Volunteer Reserve Association, partly to increased strength of the Volunteers, and partly (which they asked me to make) to the provision for a longer period in camp for them. The Public Works Department requires \$8,564 more this year than last mainly owing to the necessity for bringing up important arrears of survey work and for providing a working establishment in connection with the Tytam-Tuk Pumping Station and with the new Water Works at Kowloon now approaching completion. The vote for Recurrent Public Works—which must increase year by year—is increased by \$28,700. This includes \$15,000 for the maintenance of new communications, roads, and telegraphs; \$2,000 for maintaining the extension of the drainage system, \$5,200 for keeping up additional electric and gas lamps including those for the Peak Roads for which a desire was expressed in this Council, and \$2,000 for extended water supply. Three-quarters of the last considerable item is for pumping water from the new reservoir at Tytam-Tuk. This completes a rough review of all the votes in the Estimates of Expenditure except that for Extraordinary Public Works. It shows an increase of \$135,263 or less than 2½ per cent on the corresponding votes for last year, an increase which I trust will be considered justified by the expansion of the Colony and by the increased efficiency in administration which it is anticipated will be derived from the various new provisions.

The expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary shows a reduction of \$253,500. Practically the entire reduction, i.e. \$241,290 of it, is on Water Works due to the anticipated completion of the two large projects on hand, viz.—those at Kowloon which add 30,000,000 gallons to the storage accommodation on that side of the water and those at Tytam-Tuk (No. 1 Section) which add 194,000,000 gallons to the storage on this side. As we shall still be spending half a million dollars on the completion of these schemes in 1906 against \$750,000 estimated for 1905 I have decided to wait till the year 1907 before putting in hand the extended Tytam-Tuk Scheme (No. 2 Section) which is to increase our storage accommodation on the Island by 1,200,000,000 gallons and will probably cost about \$4,000,000. On drainage works we propose to spend \$70,000 against \$75,000 in last year's estimate, and to commence the provision of flushing tanks, with regard to which papers have been laid on the table. On extension of Gas Lighting, the same small amount of \$2,500 is included. On Miscellaneous Works the expenditure is increased from \$55,600 to \$73,600, while on works under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance it is reduced from \$170,000 to \$160,000. I may here mention that the Government are fully alive to the necessity for a continuous policy in the matter of resumption of Insanitary Property, as will be apparent to you from papers which will shortly be presented to you. On all the above sub-heads except Water Works you will observe that there is no great difference in the estimates for the two years. In the remaining two sub-heads, Buildings and Communications, it is otherwise. The amounts proposed to be allotted to them in 1906 are \$480,100 and \$210,000 respectively, against \$647,200 and \$65,000 in 1905. The reduction in buildings is due to the completion this year

of the Bacteriological Institute, of the addition to the Central Police Station, of the Kowloon Disinfecting Station, and of the Gun Powder Depot on Green Island and the approaching completion of the additional Government Civil Hospital Staff Quarters, New Harbour Office, Yaumati School, and Tai Po Officers' Quarters, while the only new work of first importance to be put in hand is the prison for convicts, for which it has not yet been possible finally to decide on the site. In the matter of communications, which is one to which with greater knowledge of the Colony I attribute greater importance, I have little doubt but that the increase in the allotment will commend itself to the Council. For the railway to Canton I have included an amount, which in addition to completing the detailed survey (Applause)—will cover some preliminary expenses that it may be necessary to incur before I am in a position to say what will be the amount of the loan required for the whole work or to make proposals for providing interest on that loan. For the New Territories I have also made provision for roads that will be required in advance of and in connection with the railway. In Kowloon itself it is proposed to continue Robinson Road—the main road of the district—through the hill on which it now abuts, and that, I think will be of great importance in opening up new districts. On the Island provision is made for carrying Conduit Road East till it meets Magazine Gap Road and West to Victoria Battery. As regards telegraphic communications it has been thought desirable to improve those by which the approach of vessels to the port is communicated to the Harbour Office.

Including the Extraordinary Public Works, of which I have referred to the principal ones, the total estimates for expenditure for the year 1906 is \$7,056,955 or \$118,237 less than the original estimated expenditure of \$7,175,192 for 1905, and \$101,905 less than the expenditure of \$7,158,860 for that year according to the revised estimate.

PROBABLE FINANCIAL POSITION ON 31st DECEMBER, 1906.

An estimated revenue of \$7,347,395 and an estimated expenditure of \$7,056,955 anticipates a surplus of \$290,440 or nearly \$300,000 on the year's working to provide for any unforeseen or only partly foreseen work which we may find it desirable to undertake during the year.

ALLOTMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

When introducing the Estimates for 1905, I gave the percentage of the estimated expenditure which was allotted to each of the main branches of the Public Service. The figures do not differ greatly this year. For Non-effective Services (votes 1 and 2) the percentage is 5.95 instead of 5.65; for General Administration including the Post Office (votes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 18, 19, and 20) it is 15.12 in place of 14.35; for Public Health (votes 13, 14, and 15) 11.15 against 11.01; for Public Instruction (votes 16 and 17) 2.73 against 2.69; for Public Order (votes 11 and 21) 13.41 against 12.73; for Defence (vote 21) 19.69 against 9.23; and for Public Works (vote 22) 31.94 against 31.29. It may interest Honourable Members to compare, in this respect, the estimated expenditure for 1906 with the actual expenditure 25 years ago, that is in 1881. In that year, which was previous to any public debt being incurred, 2.98 per cent of the total expenditure was on account of non-effective charges against 5.96 per cent estimated for 1906. For General Administration more than double the present proportion was then spent, 30.73 per cent, against 15.12, that is to say the establishment charges for the colony bore a much greater proportion than they do now to the value of the work done for its improvement. For Public Health the percentage of the total expenditure was 5.45, a percentage greater than in any previous year and in any subsequent year up to 1889 when it rose to 7.38. For 1906 it is estimated 11.15. Public Instruction took up 3.95 of the total expenditure in 1881. It has fallen since and is estimated for next year at 2.73. It is possible now to maintain Public Order with a very much smaller proportion of the total expenditure than in 1881, when it was 31.77 per cent; it is estimated for next year at 13.41. (Applause). Only 11.07 per cent of the total expenditure in 1881 was devoted to

Defence. Next year the proportion will be 19.69. This important increase, which dates from some 10 years ago, was not entirely at the desire of the Colony but the Military Contribution fixed by ordinance can scarcely be regarded as an unreasonable payment for the Imperial Troops stationed at Hongkong, from whom the Colony derives some indirect as well as direct advantages. Finally, on Public Work, to which only 14.05 per cent. of the total expenditure was devoted in 1881, we propose to spend 31.94 per cent. in 1906, a notable and satisfactory increase.

SCALE OF SALARIES FOR SUBORDINATES.

There is one point with regard to the Estimates for Expenditure to which it is necessary to revert as I fear Honourable Members may find it a little difficult to understand from the documents before them. Whereas a large number of the clerks are shown under the different classes of the Classification Scheme adopted in 1901, all those of the Post Office except a few entitled to Exchange Commission, all those of the Harbour Department, of the Magistracy with the exception of the Interpreters and of the Department of the Inspector of Schools, and a few clerks in other Departments, are shown under one of six grades. The grades represent a new scale of salaries which is being gradually introduced in place of the salaries under the old Classification Scheme, complete adherence to which was not found possible. That scheme provided eight classes, as which the conditions as regards salary commencing with the lowest class were the following:—Class VIII—\$40 to \$420 by \$60 biennial increments, in which the maximum salary of the Class could be reached and enjoyed for one term in eight years. Class VII—\$48 to \$600 by \$60 biennial increments, in which the maximum salary of the Class could be reached and enjoyed for one term in six years. Class VI—\$66 to \$840 by \$60 biennial increments, in which the maximum salary of the Class could be reached and enjoyed for one term in eight years. Class V—\$96 to \$1,080 by \$60 biennial increments, in which the maximum salary of the Class could be reached and enjoyed for one term in six years. Class IV—\$1,200 to \$1,500 by \$60 biennial increments, in which the maximum salary of the Class could be reached and enjoyed for one term in 12 years. Class III—\$1,800 to \$2,100 by \$60 biennial increments, in which the maximum salary of the Class could be reached and enjoyed for one term in 12 years. The two higher Classes need not be considered as the appointments in them with one or two exceptions had been made prize appointments with sterling salaries. The defects of this system are as follows:—(1). The long period required to gain increments in the junior classes and the smallness of the increments in the senior classes make the increments of little moment to clerks. A man who has served about a year will scarcely take the prospective rise of \$60 at the end of another year as an inducement to continue in the Service should any other employment be offered to him. Later on an average rise of \$30 per annum seems out of proportion to salaries of 32 to 70 times that amount. (2). The unsystematic variation in the periods taken to pass from the minimum to the maximum salary in the various classes tends against the continuous promotion from class to class which is an incentive to work. For instance the fact that in the 7th and 5th classes the maximum is attained in four years while in the 6th and 4th classes it is only attained in six and 10 years respectively, tends to create unnecessary blocks in the 7th and 5th classes. (3). The impossible length of time required to pass by regular promotion from the bottom to the top of the list must deter promising young men from joining the Service unless they can do so in an upper class over the heads of those already serving to the discouragement of those men. The greater number of educated men that can be induced by the chances of continuous promotion to join in the lower classes the greater will be the general efficiency of the Service. (4) The varying gaps between the salaries of the different classes are further checks to continuous advancement. The maximum salaries of the 8th and 7th classes and the minimum salaries of the 7th and 6th classes differ by one increment, the maximum salaries of the 6th and 5th

and the minimum of the 5th and 4th by two increments, while there is a gap of five increments between the maximum of the 4th and the minimum of the 3rd. A man who has reached the maximum of the 4th class may have to wait some years without increments before receiving promotion to the 3rd, and with it an addition to his salary of six increments. It would be better if he received further increments in the 4th class and only one additional one on promotion to the 3rd. The foregoing defects are obviated by the adoption of the system of grading shown on the following table:—

Grade.	Salary.		Increments.	Period in which maximum salary of Grade could be reached & enjoyed for 1 term. Years.
	Min.	Max.		
6th	\$240	\$420	60 annually	4
5th	480	660	60 annually	4
4th	720	900	60 annually	4
3rd	960	1,200	1,20 biennially	6
2nd	1,320	1,560	1,20 biennially	6
1st	1,680	2,400	1,20 biennially	8

This scheme starts from the same minimum (\$240) as the existing classification scheme but goes to a slightly lower maximum (\$2,400) in place of \$2,000. It provides the encouragement of annual instead of biennial increments in the three lower classes and while retaining the biennial increments in the upper classes doubles the amount of them. The maximum salary of each class is separated from the minimum salary of the class above it by the amount of one increment. The system offers to a young man with the necessary educational qualifications who joins either of the lowest classes the chance of fairly regular promotion throughout his career. Of course there will be many cases of a clerk when he has reached the maximum salary of his grade not being considered suitable for promotion to a higher one and being passed over by others of better qualifications when vacancies occur in the higher grade. This may tend to the disappointed man leaving the Service but it will be better to occasionally lose those men who have proved themselves unsuited for promotion than to have constantly to accept the resignations of the best of the junior clerks. Theoretically I have no doubt that the grading scheme is an improvement on the Classification Scheme. But a mere theoretical advantage would not have been sufficient justification for any change and certainly not for a change involving some increases in expenditure unless there were some practical need for it, and reasonable grounds for believing that it would effect a practical improvement. The practical need for the scheme was demonstrated to me by the fact that before my arrival a scheme had been submitted to the Secretary of State for a new system of salaries for the Post Office Staff, which differed not only from the system then in force but also from the Classification Scheme that had never been introduced into that office and that the grounds for this submission were that higher inducements were necessary to retain the services of the junior men in the Post Office where more clerks were employed than in any other of the Government Departments. My belief that the adoption of the scheme would effect a practical improvement is based on the success which a similar one had met with on the Gold Coast, where frequent changes in the subordinate staff were checked by the introduction of a logical and consecutive scale of salaries. The Secretary of State has left to my discretion the extension of the scheme which now first appears in the estimates as convenient opportunities occur for applying it to various Departments or in particular appointments. An extension of it which will introduce a logical basis into the scheme of sterling salaries is engaging my attention.

GENERAL POLICY.

This systematization of salaries, involving in some cases increases to them, should tend to improve the personnel charged with the General Administration. At the same time I should be loth to see the proportion of establishment charges to the work done for developing the Colony again increase to anything like the old figures, and proposed additions to staff will

be very carefully scrutinised. As business increases it is however necessary to allow some increase in establishments and to provide suitable accommodation for them, and I much look to the completion of the new buildings giving the increased Post Office Staff a better chance of overcoming the special difficulties it has to contend with here. Passing from General Administration to the important Department of Public Health I can follow no better policy than that of my able predecessor who first enlisted the co-operation of the Chinese community in keeping clean this overcrowded city, a policy to which the steady decrease in the general death rate in late years can I think fairly be attributed. The necessarily heavy expenditure we incur on Sanitary measures is much more satisfactorily employed in the prevention than the cure of disease, and I have accepted with willingness the suggestion of the Principal Civil Medical Officer to transfer certain items which formerly appeared under special plague expenditure to the part of his estimates which provides for the permanent sanitary work. With regard to another means for improving the sanitary condition of the City of Victoria, viz.:—the resumption of insanitary property, I intend to consistently follow the policy that was adopted before I came to the Colony. I may mention here a branch of the service whose work has some influence on the Public Health, the Botanical and Afforestation Department. More system is being introduced into the further afforestation of the Island, and the afforestation of New Kowloon and the planting of the Kowloon Roads are to be undertaken on definite and continuous plans. Public Instruction, judging from its flickering history, as it has been clearly set forth in a paper written by the present Inspector of Schools for the Board of Education at home, is one of the most difficult Departments on which to frame a policy for Hongkong. In that paper Mr. Irving aptly compared the attempt to raise the standard of education of the Colony with its constantly changing population to an attempt to raise the educational level of a Shantung Hotel. On the whole I am disposed to the belief that greater good will be attained by giving a sound Western Education to a moderate proportion of the boys who come to us for it than by imparting a smattering of English and Western knowledge to a large number who, left to themselves, would probably pick up as much of it as they require for the purposes of working in shops or offices and would in any event receive the Chinese training which few of the Cantonese allow their children to lack. For the maintenance of Public Order a good system exists which I should be sorry materially to alter. In our peculiar situation close to the most populous City of China we cannot allow aliens to settle in our midst if they prove themselves to belong or give strong grounds for the presumption that they belong to the criminal class. We must also keep up a Police Force much larger than is required in Colonies differently situated and maintain a strong British element in that Force. Further we must, with regard to the 100,000 inhabitants in the corner of rural China that has in recent years come under our jurisdiction, maintain a somewhat paternal rule and prevent the dissatisfaction which would arise if harassing legal proceedings with reference to their petty land affairs took the place of the old oppression by Yamen runners. The question of the maintenance of internal order leads naturally to that of defence. I intend to use such influence as I may have to secure the maintenance in the Colony of a Garrison sufficiently strong to prevent it being raided in war by hostile cruisers while His Majesty's ships are employed in their proper work of hunting out and destroying the squadrons of the enemy. For the efficiency of that Garrison and the defences they are to man we can repose full confidence in the General Officer Commanding. In any matter that the Colony can properly give assistance to him I am sure he can count on that assistance. I may mention here that a permanent settlement of the difficult military land questions which have been under discussion since the cession of Kowloon will, I believe, be arrived at very shortly, a result largely due to the good work done by Mr. May in the matter. (Applause).

While on military subjects, I will express my appreciation of the support that is being given by the community to our Volunteer movement and at the same time I must state that I shall not be fully satisfied till every British born person who has entered in or who still retains the vigour of manhood prepares himself to do his utmost for the protection of the Colony in its hour of need. The Department of Public Works is the last to which I need refer. It is unnecessary for me to state again that I look on the completion of the Railway which is to connect us with Canton as the most important of these. A quarter of a million dollars a year for interest on a loan for the part of this work which will lie in this Colony will not be an excessive price to pay for it. Good roads in the New Territories are necessary adjuncts to the scheme. I have already alluded to the extended Tytam Tak Water Supply which will require for its execution an annual allotment of half a million dollars for seven or eight years; a larger expenditure if we can afford it would hasten the completion of the project and set the minds of the present generation at rest with regard to the future Water Supply of the Island. Next in urgency among the large projects is the provision of a typhoon shelter for the increasing number of junks which now have prematurely to leave their work to ensure not being shut out of the limited accommodation in Causeway Bay. Then comes the still larger question of providing for the continuously increasing shipping that visits the harbour by extending the area of deep water in it. There are several other important schemes and many small ones that have been constantly urged on the Government but beyond promising that they will be kept in mind I am not prepared now to make any statement with regard to them. There are one or two matters which I should like to mention though they cannot be referred to any of the heads of the Estimates before you. Of these the first is the importance to this Colony of the maintenance of existing and the creation of new industries. With the increase of Dock accommodation in the Far East and the construction of Railways to the Treaty Ports, this Colony cannot always hope to maintain its past trade preponderance over its rivals. If it is to advance at the rate at which it has hitherto advanced it will have to take full advantage for industrial purposes of the nearly inexhaustible supply of cheap labour that can be attracted to it and of the convenient facilities for carrying on manufacturing businesses which exist in the New Territories. It is not greatly in the power of the Government to stimulate industries. I may refer as a small effort in this direction to the fact that a collection of specimens of the present products and manufactures of the Colony is now being prepared for exhibition at the Imperial Institute in London. I believe in exhibitions partly as stimulating improvements in the production of the articles exhibited and partly as furnishing a wholesome pleasure to residents and visitors. I propose shortly to take into consideration the improvement of our Museum and I see no reason why in view of various minor arts—lace making, silver working, book binding, etc.—being practised here, a periodical art exhibition should not be a success. It would be an advantage if the Annual Flower Show which was formerly an important feature of the Hongkong season could be permanently re-established, and a tentative effort in this direction will be made next February. Such shows combine business and pleasure. In the region of pure amusement I may mention that the Government is awaiting the decision of the Royal Yacht Club as to their adoption of a site which after inspection seemed to me to be better suited for a Club House than the one which it had been proposed to assign to them, and I would also refer to an area in the portion of King's Park, South of Gascoigne Road, which has been levelled for a Cricket Ground. It is somewhat small for this purpose, but on the final settlement of the Military Land Question the provision of further accommodation for games in the area North of Gascoigne Road will be taken into consideration. I do not apologise for referring in this Council to these matters of sport, for I hold it not below the dignity of Government to take a care of the public stock of harmless pleasure. (Applause).

HIS EXCELLENCY then put the Colonial Secretary's motion, which was carried.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL begged leave to introduce and read for the first time a Bill entitled an Ordinance further to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, and for other purposes.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

The principal objects of this measure are to provide a practicable system in respect of the lights to be carried by junks, to secure further and better control of the traffic of small craft in the Harbour, to facilitate the granting of Special Licences to River Steamers, and to exempt certain ships in certain cases from the operation of a section of the Principal Ordinance.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL begged leave to introduce and read for the first time a Bill entitled an Ordinance further to amend the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The motion was carried.

The purpose of this Ordinance is to afford further and better protection to girls by amending the law with regard to procuration and abduction and to provide for the reception in certain cases of the evidence of children of tender years, though not given on oath or affirmation. With that object it is proposed to amend section 4 (1) (a) and section 26 of the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897, by raising the age in each case from 16 years to 18 years and to adopt the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, section 4 with regard to the evidence of children of tender years.

SUMMARY OFFENCES ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1845.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The motion was agreed to.

The object of the Bill is thus set forth:—

The powers at present possessed by the Police being insufficient for the effective abatement of the nuisance caused by solicitations for immoral purposes by persons frequenting certain public places this Bill is designed to confer the requisite powers.

PROTECTION OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance relating to the Summary Jurisdiction of Magistrates in reference to Married Women.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The purpose of this Bill is to confer upon Magistrates a summary jurisdiction to compel a husband who deserts his wife or who by his conduct drives his wife to leave him to provide reasonable maintenance for her and her children, if any.

OTHER BILLS.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The two Bills not mentioned will not be read to-day. The Council stands adjourned till the 14th inst. when the second reading will be taken of the Bills we have read the first time to-day, excepting the Appropriation Bill, which it is proposed to take on the 21st instant.

The Council then rose.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council. The Colonial Secretary presided.

The following votes were passed.

MAGISTRACY VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Four hundred Dollars (\$400) in aid of the vote: Magistracy, other charges, for office furniture, repairs and incidental expenses.

CITY HALL GRANT.

The Governor recommended the Council to revoke the sum of One thousand two hundred Dollars (\$1,200) in aid of the vote 22 Miscellaneous Services, being the City Hall Grant for the year 1904.

Mr. SHEWAN: Is not that very late?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: It is a revocation.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Two thousand Dollars (\$2,000) in aid of the vote, 22 Miscellaneous Services, Telegrams sent and received by Government.

PRISON CHARGES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of One thousand five hundred Dollars (\$1,500) in aid of the vote, Gaol—Other Charges, for the item, Lighting the Gaol and Warders Quarters.

MEDICAL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of One thousand three hundred and Sixty Dollars (\$1,360) in aid of the vote, Medical Departments—Other charges, for the following items:—

Civil Hospital:—	
Light and Fuel	\$5 00
Lunatic Asylum:—	
Fuel and Light	150
Incidental Expenses	60
Provisions for Patients	650

Total.....\$1,360

EDUCATION VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Three hundred and fifty Dollars (\$350) in aid of the vote, Education—Other Charges, Yumati Anglo-Chinese School, for the item Furniture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and seventy-one cents (\$7,878.71) in aid of the vote 22 Miscellaneous Services—Other Miscellaneous Services, for the following:—

In connection with Messrs. Howard and Stephens' claim—Marine Lot No. 184:

Taxed costs	\$4,503 21
Fees of Mr. H. F. Pollock, K.C.	1,159 00
Do. Mr. W. Danby	1,000 00
Do. Mr. A. Shelton Hooper	1,043 00
Shorthand writer's attendance	60 00
Do. transcription of notes of speeches and evidence	122 50

Total

Mr. SHEWAN—Have they accepted this?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Yes.

Mr. SHEWAN—Have they had the money?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Yes, it has been paid over to them.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Fourteen Dollars (\$14) in aid of the vote, Registrar General's Department, Other Charges, for the item, Uniform for Inspector.

POST OFFICE VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Twenty-four Pounds (£24) in aid of the vote, Post Office—Other Charges—Agencies in China, Shanghai, for a Typewriter. This was all the business.

TEBRAU-PLANTING CO., LD.

A second extraordinary general meeting of this company was held at the company's offices, Alexandra Buildings on September 5th. There were present Mr. J. A. Jupp (Chairman), E. Georg, A. N. Nobbs, E. S. Kadoorie, J. A. Tarrant and Wong Lam.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, this meeting is the second, as you are aware, to confirm the resolution which was passed on the 18th August. I have no hint to add to what I then said, and unless any shareholder has any questions to ask, I will formally propose the confirmation of the resolution.

There being no questions the CHAIRMAN proposed the following resolution:—

That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that the General Managers be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

Mr. E. S. KADOORIE seconded the proposition, which was agreed to unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN: That concludes the business gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

A ghastly case is reported from Penang. A European, going along a footpath, came across a Chinaman lying on the track. The man reported that he had been robbed, and that afterwards his assailants had hacked his body about and had dug out his eyes with pieces of stick.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 4th September.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CARLOWITZ AND CO. v. THE SUN SHING FIRM.

The plaintiffs, who are merchants in this Colony, claimed from the defendant firm, carrying on business at Yee Woo Street, Canton, the sum of \$11,937.83 as damages for the breach by the defendants of their conditions covering the sale of certain cases of fire crackers sold by the defendants to the plaintiffs from August, 1900 to March, 1901.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. Hays (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. Cuthrop instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Lee, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the defendants.

The statement of claim set forth that the plaintiffs had suffered damage by the breach of the contract between them and the defendant for the sale and delivery of certain fire crackers. The said goods were purchased by the plaintiffs from the defendants on various dates and were delivered in due course and shipped by the plaintiffs to America in fulfilment of certain orders. On being opened the said goods were found to be not according to the contract, being of such inferior quality as to render them wholly unmerchantable and such goods, or a large quantity thereof, remained in the hands of the plaintiffs, being unsaleable. The plaintiffs claimed Mex. \$14,278.02, also interest on this amount at the current rate, and such further or other relief as the Court might decree.

In the statement of defence the defendants denied that they had broken any contract. Prior to delivery the plaintiffs examined the said goods and agreed to accept them. They made no complaint as to the quality until the end of 1901. When the goods were delivered to the plaintiffs they were in good order and condition, of the description and quality ordered by the plaintiffs, and they were merchantable as fire crackers.

Mr. Pollock stated that this action for damages was brought in respect of the defendants' breach of contract in connection with the supply of certain fire crackers to the plaintiffs. The defendant firm, which had been doing business for sometime in Canton, dealt in and sold fire crackers for export, and had for some years past done business with the plaintiff firm. He believed that certain of the business previously carried on, before the consignments which formed the subject matter of this action, was of a satisfactory character, but he would prove to his Lordship, that the consignments in question was very unsatisfactory indeed. Some of the crackers would not explode; others which did, made very inferior parts. They were not up to the weight mentioned in the contract, and were of an unmerchantable character. The writ of summons was issued on the 11th March, 1902, about 3½ years ago, and the statement of claim was filed in April, 1902. After the statement of claim was filed the defendants applied to the Court for particulars in connection with the claim. They were not satisfied with the further particulars furnished, and certain correspondence took place between the solicitors of each party before the statement of defence was filed. With reference to the quality of the crackers, a great deal of the evidence had been taken in New York on commission, and that evidence would undoubtedly show the Court that the crackers were of a very inferior quality indeed. It also showed that there might be a very important point in connection with one of the defects—that externally they were in beautiful condition. As his Lordship would readily understand, something more than that was required of crackers: it was required that they should explode with a reasonably loud report. The inspection on which the defence laid great stress was by no means a thorough inspection of the goods, which were stacked in a godown. Truly, the plaintiffs did let off a few of the crackers, but to a great extent they relied on the honesty and integrity of the vendors with

whom they had had previous dealings of a satisfactory character. Mr. Pollock submitted that it was impossible for plaintiffs to examine the crackers to see if there were any latent defects in their chemical composition. The defendants admitted that the plaintiffs made a complaint to them about the quality of the crackers, but alleged that they made it rather late. The question his Lordship had to decide was whether the defendants supplied the plaintiffs with crackers reasonably answering the description of crackers, and whether they exploded with a reasonably loud noise. If not, Mr. Pollock submitted that the plaintiffs were entitled to the damages they claimed.

The evidence taken in America on commission was then read, local evidence was heard, and the case for the plaintiffs concluded.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

SAM WONG LAND INVESTMENT, LOAN AND AGENCY CO. LD. v. WONG MING PO.

The plaintiff company, carrying on business at No. 81 Queen's Road Central, claimed from the defendant of No. 178 Queen's Road Central the sum of \$311.12, being balance due on account of money lent between the 20th December and 31st January last.

Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant was absent and unrepresented.

The secretary of the plaintiff company stated that defendant owed the amount claimed on account of money lent.

His Honour gave judgment for the amount claimed with costs.

NG YEW V. CHU KWAI.

This case was adjourned from Friday in order that further witnesses might be subpoenaed. The claim was for \$1,000 for trespass to the goods of the plaintiff.

Mr. R. Harding (of Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Barlow (of Mr. H. K. Holmes' office) represented the defendant.

Yeung Chik Chan said he was the landlord of the ground floor of 142 Queen's Road East. He distrained on that floor through his agent for three months rent. He received \$72, and his signature was attached to the receipt produced. He received the rent for the second and third months.

His Honour—You gave a receipt on the 8th May?—Yes.

He then writes to ask you to take two months payment afterwards?—It was only one month's payment, and I distrained to get a month's payment after that.

No, you did not. You distrained for three?—Yes.

And you did it after he had paid?—I was to hand the balance back to him.

This man wrote you on the 10th May asking you to hold over after he had paid you on the 8th, and on the 12th you distrained. What does it all mean?—\$72 was only given me as a guarantee. After distraining for three months I was to return one month's rent.

Mr. Harding—Did you as a matter of fact ever receive the \$72 for which you signed a receipt?—Yes.

Was it arranged between you and the defendant that you were to distrain for three months rent and pay him the balance back?—No. He guaranteed for two, and I was to distrain for three, and give him one month's money back.

His Honour—Did you return him the one month's money?—I did not see him.

What have you done with the money for the third month then?—You must ask the agent about that.

Mr. Harding—Did you actually receive it or did your agent receive it?—I received it and handed it to my agent.

What did you hand it to the agent for? Is it not the agent's duty to hand money to you?—He is in charge of my affairs and I leave everything in his hands.

When did you go into the shop and lock the door?—On the 4th May.

Why did you go in on that date?—Because he owed me three months rent, and had not a large stock of goods there.

On what day of the month was the plaintiff's rent payable?—You must ask the agent that.

Who put it into your head to lock this shop up, seeing that your agent knows all about the matter?—You must ask the agent about that also.

Is it not a fact that you heard somebody say he was taking the goods out of the shop?—No. How did you manage to get a guarantee in respect of the man's rent, he already having absconded, as you knew?

His Honour—The thing has resolved itself into this. I am going to send one of them to gaol if I possibly can. They are lying all round.

Mr. Barlow examined the witness.

How long did you have a man watching this shop?—One night.

Why did you send him away?—Because the rent of the shop was guaranteed.

When did you personally go into the shop. On the night of the 4th.

Was it well stocked?—There was not enough there to pay the rent.

How much was the rent?—\$108.

At about how much would you price the goods?—\$70.

His Honour—Not \$100?—No. If they had been worth that much I would not have required a guarantee.

Lo S. n. rent collector, was next called. He said Ng Yew was the tenant of the shop in question. Witness had collected rents from him, but forgot when he received the last payment. His elder brother collected the rent of this shop.

His Honour—Did you distrain on him this year?—Yes.

What do you mean by saying your elder brother collected the rent of this shop?—When ever I am busy I send him there.

Where is your rent book?—At the shop.

What, you a rent collector, and come to Court to give evidence about rent, and have not brought your book?—I don't usually keep an account.

A rent collector and do not keep an account?—Yes, I do.

Where is the book?—I forgot to bring it.

Does the landlord keep an account?—Yes.

Where are his books?—At the shop.

When did you last collect the rent of this shop?—I don't know. The business did not go through my hands.

Did you ever collect any rent from this place?—I did, but I cannot specify the last occasion.

You had better get near it at once. Your master says you know all about the matter—I did not say I did not know anything about it.

Then tell me what you know at once. When did you last collect the rent for this shop?—I don't remember.

Do you think it was any time in the 4th month (May)?—I did not then receive any, but the landlord did, from the man who guaranteed.

What did you distrain for?—Because the plaintiff owed three months rent.

No, he didn't—I distrained because I was told to do so in a letter from Chu Kwai.

[This letter was produced, but did not bear witness's name on the envelope.]

His Honour—That is not your name?—No. It is my master's.

And your master told you to distrain on the letter dated 10th May?—Yes.

Very well, your master had received payment two days before. Who is lying now?—If he received the money he would know about it. I wouldn't.

Why did he tell you to distrain two days after he had received the money?—Either you're lying or he is. What is it?—Lying, what about?

Yeung Chik Chan was recalled.

His Honour—Your rent collector says that on that letter you ordered him to distrain, and you had signed a receipt two days before. How is that? Which do you say is the lie, the letter or the receipt?—Both are correct.

You say you knew nothing about the distrain. The rent collector says you told him about it. He knows all about it. I know nothing.

Who is lying, then? Is he? He says you told him on that letter to distrain—I did not. I told him to distrain on the 3rd May, but not on the letter dated 10th May.

The rent collector, Lo S. n. was again put in the witness box.

His Honour.—Did your master tell you to do that on that letter?—No. He told me on the 5th.

His Honour here intimated that he did not intend to proceed with the case. He had the rent collector, the landlord and the defendant called before him. The rent collector he committed to gaol for two months with hard labour for giving false testimony. Before dismissing the other two he told them they also had narrowly escaped going to gaol. The whole thing was a made up job, and the action would be non-suited without costs. His Honour remarking in conclusion that he thought Chu Kwai was lucky not to have to join the rent collector.

Tuesday, 5th September.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

YIK WING EXPARTE MA FAI NAM.

This was an application for adjudication by the Official Receiver, Mr. Wakeman, under Section 19 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance.

His Lordship—Is it a creditor's petition?

Mr. Wakeman—Yes, my Lord, but the solicitors for the petition appear now for the debtor. It is necessary to get this order as I have to give up the premises. A resolution was passed at the first meeting of creditors that the debtor be adjudicated bankrupt, and the Official Receiver was appointed trustee.

His Lordship—I don't quite understand.

Mr. Wakeman—I am in possession of the debtor's premises under a receiving order, and until an order for adjudication is made, I am not able to sell them.

His Lordship—What do you say has become of the petitioner's solicitors?

Mr. Wakeman—They appear now on behalf of the debtor, and do not wish to make the application.

His Lordship—Has notice of charge of solicitors been given?

Mr. Wakeman—No.

His Lordship—There ought to be a statement on the file that they have ceased to be solicitors for the petitioner. The order is granted.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

CARLOWITZ AND CO. v. THE SUN SHING FIRM.

The hearing of this claim for \$11,937.83, as damages for the breach by the defendants of their conditions covering the sale to the plaintiffs of certain cases of fire crackers, was continued.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. Hays (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon), represented defendants.

In opening his defence Mr. Calthrop contended that the cracker forming the subject matter of this action was of the lowest grade manufactured in Canton. It was a cracker which the plaintiffs admitted they would not guarantee would go off, although they were willing to guarantee cannon crackers up to 65 per cent. Counsel submitted to his Lordship that this was perfectly conclusive of the quality of the cracker, which the plaintiffs knew perfectly well was not a very high one. The plaintiffs gave an order for crackers to the Sun Shing, at Canton, and the Sun Shing got the fire crackers from certain manufacturers. When they had got a sufficient number, they let the plaintiff firm know, and a man was sent to inspect them. The object of that inspection must have been to see whether these crackers were what the plaintiffs call merchantable. It was suggested that the defendants guaranteed them in any way whatever; they got the crackers from the factory, examined them put them up in boxes, and the plaintiffs' gentleman visited their place and examined them. All he had to do was to point out a certain box, and it was placed at his disposal for examination. He examined them also as to explosive capacity, and when he considered his examination sufficient he made arrangements with the defendants that the crackers should be sent to Hongkong.

His Lordship—Do you propose to argue that that examination and acceptance stops them from showing that the crackers were in fact bad.

Mr. Calthrop—Certainly, my Lord. What the defendants said was—"There are the crackers; satisfy yourselves as to whether they are good. We don't guarantee them, but you can examine as many as you like, but if you like them they are to be paid for."

His Lordship—The plaintiffs expected the crackers would explode.

Mr. Calthrop—Yes, my Lord, but they did not expect the whole lot to go off. The defendants accepted no responsibility, as the plaintiffs had every opportunity of making a satisfactory examination.

His Lordship—They thought it was satisfactory.

Mr. Calthrop—I would refer your Lordship to the Sale of Goods Ordinance.

His Lordship—That does not bring in the interpretation of the law of contract.

Mr. Calthrop—But English law prevails on the Shamen.

His Lordship—With Germans and Chinese! You had better think that over.

Mr. Calthrop, continuing on the facts—The defendant's undertook to sell the plaintiffs crackers, and the plaintiffs were to satisfy themselves whether they were the crackers they required. They had every opportunity of inspecting the whole lot, and of finding out whether they were good. If they were not satisfied they could have refused the goods and come down on the defendants for the special guarantee. They took the goods without any special agreement at all, and simply relied on the inspection which they made at Canton. Then these goods were sent to America. When they got there they were handled by the agents of the plaintiffs who examined them together with the purchasers of the goods. If these purchasers had wanted, they had an opportunity at that time of rejecting the goods, and they ought to have complained of any defects at once and made their claim.

His Lordship—The purchaser's position, so far as the examination is concerned, is the same as Carlowitz's, and the only people who could complain were those who fired the crackers.

Mr. Calthrop—Certainly. The goods arrived there, and after inspection the purchasers accepted them. When the goods had been sold it was the sub-purchasers who complained.

His Lordship—The crackers were actually tested. Then it was found they did not explode.

Mr. Calthrop—That was found out in New York.

His Lordship—That examination was in consequence of complaints.

Mr. Calthrop—No, my Lord. As soon as they got there they were examined.

Mr. Pollock—It was in consequence of complaints.

Mr. Calthrop—Purchasers in New York said that immediately on arrival they examined the crackers. Although they said afterwards they did not go off up to expectations, nevertheless, having examined them, they sold them to sub-purchasers, and it was only in consequence of the sub-purchasers refusing to accept them that they made the complaints.

His Lordship—You say the American purchasers accepted them after knowledge of their defects?

Mr. Calthrop—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—How would that affect Carlowitz and Co.?

Mr. Calthrop—There would be no legal liability for Carlowitz and Co., to pay their claim.

Continuing Mr. Calthrop said that not only did the purchasers accept the goods but they never complained about the defects. The agents must have been continually writing to their principal in Canton, but they never told them the result of the inspection until after these goods had actually been sold by the New York purchasers to the sub-purchasers and these sub-purchasers made the complaints.

His Lordship—The purchasers examined the goods just as Carlowitz and Co. did when they took them over.

Mr. Calthrop—Yes, my Lord. But they examined them and found they wouldn't go off, and the purchasers rejected them, probably

because they expected a much higher standard of cracker. It would be a very important matter to know at what price they were selling these crackers to the sub-purchasers in America. Immediately on complaint being made, the defendants asked to have some samples sent to them. The purchasers said the crackers were not merchantable, but nevertheless they were sold. If they had been going to act in a bona fide manner they would have reserved samples and sent them to Carlowitz in order that they might have an opportunity of seeing if they were up to the sample inspected by them in Canton. But out of 2,000 packages they never returned one to give an idea that there was any truth in the suggestion that they were not up to weight or quality.

Evidence for the defence was called and the hearing further adjourned.

Wednesday, 6th September.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CARLOWITZ AND CO. v. THE SUN SHING FIRM.

After hearing further evidence in this case in which the plaintiff claimed \$11,937.83 for the defendants' breach of their conditions covering the sale of certain cases of fire crackers, his Lordship reserved judgment.

H. SCHWAB AND OTHERS v. W. VON UFFEL.

In this case the following issues of law were submitted for his Lordship's decision:—(1) Whether the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court to decide this action is or is not ousted by the term of the partnership agreement which was entered into between the plaintiffs and the defendant. (2) Whether the plaintiffs' claim in this action is or is not *res judicata*. (3) Whether the continuance of these present proceedings by the plaintiffs against the defendant are or are not vexatious and embarrassing to the defendant, and an abuse of the process of the Court.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Harthorne (of Messrs. Denny and Bowley) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Pollock said it would be within his Lordship's recollection that on the 17th August he made an order in Chambers for the trial of certain preliminary issues in this matter. On the 25th October of last year an action was commenced in the Court at Hamburg by the plaintiffs against the defendant, in which the plaintiff asked relief for relief beyond what they were asking for in this Court. There they asked in the first instance that the Court would pronounce exclusion of the defendant from the partnership, and in the alternative they asked for the dissolution. That really was a large claim for relief in the present action. There was by the German law some special procedure entitling partners, under some eventualities, to an order to exclude certain partners from the partnership. The process from the German Court was served upon the defendant early in December of last year. While judgment was almost imminent in the Hamburg Court, the same plaintiff commenced this action against the defendant for dissolution. On the same day the plaintiffs applied for an order in Chambers for a Receiver, and his Lordship, the Acting Chief Justice, made an order for a Receiver who has remained there until the present time. Between the 3rd and 23rd March judgment had been delivered in the Hamburg Court, and that judgment was in favour of the defendants with costs. It did not, however, reach Hongkong until about the end of June of this year. The plaintiffs did not rest satisfied with that judgment, but they lodged an appeal with the Court of Appeal in Germany, and notwithstanding their having lost that judgment proceeded with this action in which their statement of claim was filed on the 13th July, 1905. On the 9th August the statement of defence was filed, and in that the defendant raised the three points which are now to be tried.

Legal arguments were then entered into pro et con, and the case adjourned until to-day.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

TSANG KEN v. TSANG SHUI HUNG.

This was a claim for \$201.63, being as to \$169.45 part thereof for money lent to the defendant, and as to \$32.18, the residue thereof for goods supplied to the defendant at the defendant's request.

Mr. R. Harding (f Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) represented the defendant.

Mr. Master raised the preliminary objection that this action ought not to be brought, seeing that his Lordship had previously non-suited Mr. Harding.

His Lordship—I non-suited him because he had not sufficient evidence to prove his case, but I presume he has more now. If he has he can bring the action again, but had I given judgment for the defendant on the previous occasion he could not have brought it.

Mr. Master—Your Lordship held on the last occasion that the receipt put in by the defendant, which he received from the plaintiff, was in full settlement of the plaintiff's claim.

Mr. Harding—Owing to the evidence I called on that occasion, your Lordship thought it might be.

His Lordship decided to go on with the case.

Mr. Harding, in opening, stated that sometime in May last the plaintiff charged the defendant with the embezzlement of a certain sum of money amounting to \$1,062.22 received by him on account of the plaintiff from the Hunghom Docks. The Magistrate did not convict on the charge, saying that there seemed to be a question of account. The defendant said he had a right to pay the money on behalf of the plaintiff, and after making certain payments he handed back the balance of the money he had received from the Hunghom Docks, which the plaintiff agreed to accept. The question was—"What was done with the money received from the Hunghom Docks?"

Mr. C. E. H. Beavis stated that in May he acted on behalf of the present plaintiff in certain police court proceedings wherein the defendant was charged with embezzlement. After these proceedings correspondence took place between Mr. Harding and witness with reference to accounts. The copy account produced showed that the amount spent by the present defendant was \$771.28, which left a balance due to the plaintiff of \$291.01. The receipt produced (in witness's handwriting) for \$317.17 referred to the subject matter of the embezzlement claim.

His Lordship intimated that he would like to hear Mr. Master, but Mr. Master expressed a wish to first put the defendant in the witness box.

His Lordship—Do you think it is of any use, for his own sake, in face of Mr. Beavis' evidence? Call him if you like. I don't mind, but I think it is dangerous, as I presume he will repeat what he said before?

Mr. Master—I don't know, my Lord.

His Lordship—Well, if he does not he is done again.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs.

Thursday, 7th September.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

H. SCHWER AND OTHERS v. W. VON UFFEL.

The following issues of law were submitted for his Lordship's decision in this case:—(1) Whether the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court to decide this action is or is not ousted by the term of the partnership agreement which was entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant. (2) Whether the plaintiff's claim in this action is or is not *res judicata*. (3) Whether the continuance of these present proceedings by the plaintiffs against the defendant are or are not vexatious and embarrassing to the defendant, and an abuse of the process of the Court.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Hurst-

house (of Messrs. Denys and Bowley) appeared for the defendant.

After hearing further argument his Lordship reserved his decision.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

NGAI LUM v. KWONG TAK CHEONG.

The plaintiffs claimed the sum of \$457.17, balance due for work done and material supplied to the defendant.

Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Brutton, Hett and Goldring) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendant.

Mr. Goldring stated that he had supplied the defence with particulars of claim, and the defendants had served a notice of set-off, and paid into Court the sum of 37 cents, being the difference between the amount of the set-off and the amount claimed. That the plaintiffs could not accept, and as the defendants admitted the account, the question really in dispute was the set-off.

His Lordship—Is that so, Mr. Beavis?

Mr. Beavis—Yes, my Lord, but I have one objection to raise. My friend is bringing an action on behalf of a firm, and under Section 484 of the Code the plaintiffs or their solicitor shall, on application in writing, forthwith declare the names and addresses of the partners of the plaintiff firm. I have applied to my friend for such names and addresses, but they have not been supplied.

His Lordship—The writ has been issued since 17th July, why didn't you take this preliminary objection long ago?

Mr. Goldring—I know the names of the partners, but do not know their addresses. The object of my friend's application is with regard to costs. I have a considerable sum of money in my hands and will undertake to pay them.

His Lordship—What they are applying for are the names and addresses.

Mr. Goldring—I have got the names, my Lord.

His Lordship—But the addresses?

Mr. Goldring—I cannot get them.

His Lordship—Well, I must adjourn the case, and if you do not supply them by tomorrow, on their application I will non-suit the case.

Mr. Goldring—If your Lordship will hear me a little further.

His Lordship—It is no good trying to argue, Mr. Goldring. The law says you must give the addresses.

Mr. Goldring—What particulars must I give?

His Lordship—If you give addresses in the interior of China they will ask for costs, I suppose.

Mr. Goldring—I have given them a guarantee for costs.

His Lordship—You must give them written notice by tomorrow.

Mr. Goldring—I can do it now.

His Lordship—Why didn't you do it before? Supply it by tomorrow. Until then the case is adjourned.

TWO CHINESE EDITORS BANISHED FROM THE COLONY.

One of the Chinese newspapers in the Colony published on Sept. 1st a cartoon representing a lady being carried in a chair by four tortises. Though the lady was represented as a Chinese, the accompanying letterpress indicated that Miss Roosevelt was referred to. Briefly the characters might be interpreted as stating that the Chinese had been driven like uncivilized things from the doors of the United States and that chair coolies who carried any members of the Taft party when they came to Hong Kong would be unclean and ed. We learn that the Government took action against the paper as soon as the objectionable cartoon came under their notice, and two editors of the paper were banished from the Colony.

The cartoon is, we understand, a reproduction of one which has been extensively posted in Canton and for which one person, at least, has been arrested in pursuance of orders issued by the Viceroy.

CANTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY SHUM APPEALS FOR DISCHARGE.

Canton, 1st September.

His Excellency Viceroy Shum has twice memorialised to the throne for leave to proceed to Japan to recruit his health, but was on both occasions refused by the throne. He was, however, in both instances granted two months vacation to take rest in Canton. The excuse given by the throne is that the government has been unable to procure an intelligent and suitably endowed official who is competent for that important position. Owing to his recent illhealth, the Viceroy has, however, sent another memorial to Peking. It is said that this time he implored the throne to permit him to resign the viceroyship of the two Kwang. The general opinion here is that the throne will not accede to his prayer, but may probably grant him six months leave of absence.

PREFECT APPOINTED TO EXAMINE

ACCOUNTS.

In my correspondence of the 25th ultimo. I mentioned that the Po Wai Ying was abolished by order of Viceroy Shum. Since then I have heard that the Provincial Treasurer and the Sui Hau Kuk had petitioned the Viceroy requesting him to issue a decree to appoint Prefect Chung, director of the Li Kin office, to examine the accounts of the Po Wai Ying, to call upon Colonel Yeong Chik Sang to account for all the tax collected by that department since its establishment, and to give a statement of the salaries he had drawn and "presents" received by him, and to find out whether he had appropriated any funds of the Po Wai Ying. Colonel Yeong's time will be fully occupied for the next two weeks furnishing these statements. In the meantime I believe the Viceroy will depute some other military officer to attend to the rendition cases that are pending in Hongkong.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BUDDHIST TEMPLES

BY JAPANESE.

A Japanese monk wrote a letter to the Poon Yü Magistrate informing him that he has established a Buddhist Temple in Ko Tai Kai, Canton, and requested the magistrate to issue a proclamation for the protection of the Temple. The magistrate replied that he did not see any Imperial Edict from the Peking Government, nor had he received any despatch from the Viceroy permitting Japanese monks to come to China to preach the Buddhist religion, consequently he has no authority to issue the proclamation applied for. It appears that the monk did not rent the land himself, but got a clerk in the prefect's yamen to rent it from the landlord for his family to live in. When the landlord heard of the communications that had passed between the monk and the Poon Yü Magistrate, and that his house had been turned into a Temple, he immediately petitioned the magistrate for an adjustment order.

AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

The Boycott Committee decided sometime ago that as they have discovered that the majority of the tea shops, restaurants and eating houses have large stocks of American flour in hand, and it would be too hard upon them to prohibit them from using it at a short notice, the committee has allowed them to make use of their stock up to the 15th day of the 5th moon. But after that day they will not be permitted to use American flour for making pastry, &c. Every year, the Singapore people give very extensive orders for moon cakes to the tea shops and restaurants here, and the orders are given two or three months before the moon festival. I have just been informed that a great many of the shops have already received letters from Singapore canceling their orders as they have heard that at all the moon cakes are made of American flour. There will be cheap moon cakes for sale in the market very soon as the total sum for orders of this cake for Singapore alone is estimated between twenty to thirty thousand dollars.

2nd September.

Yesterday the Poon Yü Magistrate went to the White Cloud mountains for the purpose of examining the sanitary condition of all the monasteries there. I believe he was deputed to do so by Viceroy Shum because I have been

informed that a European doctor has advised him to take the air at the Pak Wan Hills.

MAIL CAR.

Commencing from the 1st of this month the railway company will provide a special car for carrying official despatches, letters and treasure for the Imperial Chinese Postal department and only officers of the Imperial Post Office, will be permitted to travel by that car.

"THE GREAT PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER."

Here is a translation of a Viceregal proclamation just issued:—

This proclamation is issued to inform the people that the American great official, Governor Taft, and the great president's daughter will visit Canton on the 4th instant. I have discovered that in some places people have posted insulting placards. It is known that peace has hitherto been maintained between the United States of America and China. On this occasion the great president's daughter and his noble official is on a tour here and we ought to treat them with the utmost courtesy; and I forbid anyone to show disrespect towards them. I believe those insulting placards were posted by men who are either ignorant or crazy or by people of degenerate character who seemed to be desirous of creating trouble. This is really very daring. I have issued orders to the Chief Superintendent of Police and also to the Nan Hoi and Poon Yu magistrates to give instructions to the police and yamen runners and braves to investigate the matter and to tear all the placards down, to find out the culprits who posted these placards, and to have them arrested. This proclamation is issued for the purpose of strictly prohibiting all such placards and to inform the public that the relations between the respective countries are in perfect harmony. Therefore we should treat these august guests with due propriety and courtesy. No matter who the person may be he should not treat them discourteously or disrespectfully. Any person who finds such insulting placards posted on walls are requested to tear them down at once.

If any person should be discovered to have clandestinely posted these insulting placards again I am determined not to forgive him, and I will cause him to be most severely punished. I command you all to take notice of and abstain from disobeying this proclamation.

Canton, 4th September.

VISIT OF SECRETARY TAFT AND PARTY.

Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt, accompanied by the United States Consul General, Mr. Lry, arrived here this morning by the United States gunboat *Cullao*. The rest of Mr. Taft's party (altogether about fifty individuals), came up by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's steamer *Kin Shun*. Mr. Taft and his party came to Shamoen at about 8.30 a.m. by steam launches. They landed at the British concession, where many ladies and gentlemen, and Wen Taotai in command of sixty soldiers of the Viceroy's bodyguards, with a band, were waiting to receive the distinguished visitors. The soldiers were very neatly rigged up in a uniform similar to that of the Japanese army, they wore black caps, khaki coats, short pants, high white gaiters, and black boots. After the party landed, the soldiers presented arms after which the United States Consul escorted the party to the Consulate. At about 10 a.m. Secretary Taft and some of his retinue went by train to Fat Shan, to see that grand piece of American railway work. At 1 p.m. they started for the Eight Bannermen's Hall to the Viceregal banquet. There was a great bustle at Shamoen between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. The Provincial Treasurer, Provincial Judge, Tartar General and, in fact, all the local officials of any position, came to Shamoen to pay their respects to the distinguished visitors. The Viceroy's body guards were all detailed to patrol the streets in the city. Miss Roosevelt, however, did not go to Fat Shan nor to the Viceroy's banquet. I presume she was very tired on account of having very little rest in travelling. She went round Shamoen in a chair at about 11 a.m. accompanied by a gentleman and several ladies, and took luncheon at the United States Consulate with Mrs. Lry and several American citizens. The party left for Hongkong at 4 p.m.

VICE ROY SHUM'S ILLNESS.

I hear that His Excellency Viceroy Shum has written to Shanghai to engage a Chinese doctor named Chan Lin Fong, who is expected to arrive here shortly. His fee is said to be 100 Taels per day, exclusive of travelling and hotel expenses.

BOYCOTT CARICATURES.

A meeting was convened by the Prefect of Canton at the Kwong Chi Hospital the other day, supposedly to discuss boycott matters but the real aim was to discover the arch-boycotters and have them arrested. While the meeting was proceeding Commodore Wong, the Nan Hoi and the Poon Yu Magistrate requested the following persons, viz: Ma Fat Shun (an American convert or Christian), Poon Shun Ming and Chung Man, both scholars of the young men's college, to go to a back room as they desired to hold some conversation with them. When they got into the back room the Commodore gave orders to the braves to arrest them. They were then taken away by the back door, which leads to the bund, and put on board of a steam launch which started way to Ma Tau, where they were landed and escorted to the Military Yamen by the above mentioned officials, where they were immediately tried for having posted insulting caricatures against the distinguished visitors. The defendants pleaded that they were innocent of the crime. Commodore Wong told them that he had received instructions from the Viceroy to arrest them. The case is remanded until the departure of Secretary Taft and his party.

5th September.

EX VICE ADMIRAL IN TROUBLE.

A petition was sent to Viceroy Shum some time ago by a petty officer in Namoa charging ex Vice Admiral Chan Sheung Shun with committing some very grave offence. Instructions were given by the Viceroy to the military yamen here to have Admiral Chan arrested and tried. The principal military authority (deputed an officer named Tong Cheun, who proceeded to Namoa by the gunboat *Chai To*, and arrested the Vice Admiral. He was brought back to Canton yesterday and is now incarcerated in the military yamen. Up to the present moment I have been unable to discover what he has been charged with, as the local authorities seem to regard it as an important secret.

FAT SHAN TO BE POLICED.

The town of Fat Shan has lately been infested with robbers and bad characters. The Sub-prefect, who is the Chief Civil Officer in charge of the police, has requested the Man Sin Tong, one of the four leading charitable societies there, to immediately draw up regulations for policing the town. In order to get funds to defray the monthly expenses of the police department, the Man Sin Tong proposed to raise a police tax from tenants of all the houses in the town. Large houses occupied by rich people to pay a police rate of six dollars a month, the next in size to pay a little less, and so forth, and even the poorest class of people will have to pay twenty-five cents a month.

Observing that the policing of the town is virtually necessary, and not having any funds in hand at present to commence the work, the directors of the Man Sin Tong have come to the conclusion to borrow a sum of \$5,000 taels from the Sin-Hau-Kuk here to start operations at once.

VICE ROY AND A HONGKONG DEBTOR.

Owing to various actions which have been lately instituted by foreigners against Wei Sung for debts, His Excellency Viceroy Shum has given official instructions to the Heung Shan Magistrate to command Wei Sung, alias Wei Long Shan (formerly assistant comprador of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) to appear before him to have the case tried. Several days ago the Heung Shan Magistrate sent in his report on this matter to the Viceroy, which was very unsatisfactory, as he was unable to discover the whereabouts of Wei Sung. I hear Viceroy Shum has now issued a decree, ordering the Sub-prefect of Heung Shan to work in conjunction with the magistrate and stating that they must command Wei Sung immediately to appear before them so that they may both investigate the real facts of the case, to find out the exact amount of his indebtedness, and to compel him

to pay his debts. They are further instructed to find out if Wei Sung has a leasehold property in Chin Shan; if so to seize it, and dispose of same to pay the claims.

DARING BURGLA Y.

On the 1st instant at about 9 p.m. over twenty robbers got into the Yee Tin Hong, at Fat Shan, by breaking the wall at the back of the house, and robbed the shop of about two thousand dollars worth of goods. The matter was reported to the chief military officer of the town who discovered that the gang of robbers had come by a boat from Ying Sha. This led to the arrest of a boy named Ah Chau, who was promised that if he would tell the truth and disclose the whereabouts of the brigands he would be pardoned. Yesterday Ah Chau went with an armed force to a place called Sek Kok where they captured twenty of the robbers.

MORE RECRUITS.

Owing to the inadequacy of the military force in the Kwangtung Province, Viceroy Shum has deputed an officer to Ngan Hwai to recruit 2,000 soldiers. On their arrival here, they will be properly trained by Japanese officers before they will be permitted to enlist in the army.

DISTURBANCE IN WAICHOW.

Sometime ago I mentioned that there was a serious rising in Wai Chow. Yesterday news was received from that district stating that the insurrection has not been quelled yet. It appears that the rebels have shifted their headquarters to a place called Pai Mi Yuen in the Pok Lo district. The rebels all disperse in the daytime but gather together in the night to plunder and rob the villages. On the 29th ult. the rebels pirated the Poki junk near Fan Tung, and on the following day they pirated a Kung Chong junk anchored in Pok Lo. The whole of the district is now in a panic.

VICE ROY'S HEALTH.

I hear that Viceroy Shum's health is gradually improving. He has given up the idea of going to the White Cloud Mountains to recruit his health. He has, however, deputed an officer to repair some of the rooms in the Naval College at Wongpo, where he intends shortly to visit for a change, and at the same time to investigate the torpedo works, and inspect the torpedo fleet.

CAVALRY.

The Cheong Pin Hok Tong intends to raise a cavalry regiment for the Kwangtung Province. They have lately purchased a great number of ponies, many of which seemed to be suffering from the heat. The college has engaged a Chinese veterinary surgeon named Chui Fook Po whose sole duty is to look after these ponies.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

Large quantities of counterfeit coins have been discovered in circulation lately, and the local officials have been endeavoring to arrest the culprits. On the 29th ultimo a man was arrested (at Sai Nam, by a railway guard just as he was entering the train) for being in possession of a whole trunk filled with counterfeit subsidiary coins. He was immediately handed into the custody of the officer in charge of the No. 3 railway guards, who has since sent the prisoner to the Poon Yu magistrate for trial. Another instance happened in Ho Nam on the 2nd instant, when a man was carrying a large paper parcel containing four hundred dollars of subsidiary coins in the street. Suddenly the paper gave way and all the coins rolled into the street. A soldier who happened to be there picked up a few of the coins and immediately discovered that they were counterfeit, but before he could say "Jack Robinson," the owner of the base coins had disappeared. The coins were taken to the nearest military station and the matter was reported to the local authorities.

Canton, 6th September.

THE ITALIAN STEAMER "DOMINIC" LOST.

News has been received by Messrs. V. P. Musso & Co. here, that their steamer *Dominic*, which left Canton for Su-tung on the 31st ult. was wrecked on the night of the 2nd inst. It is said that she ran on a rock at Tai Wok near Chik Po, and sank in deep water, and only a very small portion of her funnel is above water. Captain Corrick and the crew of the steamer left Kowloon for Hongkong yesterday. Fortunately no lives were lost. I hear that the *Dominic* was insured

with the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, for the sum of \$25,000.

NEW NAM HOI.

I hear that Chan Pak Hui, who was lately appointed by Viceroy Shum to be acting Nam Hoi Magistrate, arrived here this morning. Sit Wing Nin has already taken up Mr. Chin's position in Sun Woi. Chan Pak Hui will relieve Wu Ming Poon on the 15th instant, that is two days after the moon festival. It will, however, be to the new magistrate's advantage not to take up the position before the moon festival, and should he do so he will have to spend a considerable sum of money for "presents" to all the local officials above his rank on account of this important festival.

LI PAK HOI'S EXTRADITION.

Li Pak Hoi, a petty military officer under Admiral Li Tsun, deserted from the army some time ago. The military authorities discovered that he took refuge in Hongkong, whereupon the Chinese Government communicated with the British authorities in Hongkong, and caused him to be arrested and applied for his rendition. For a long time the local authorities did not receive any definite news from Hongkong as to whether the British Government could surrender the prisoner or not. Kwan Tak Chung, a military officer in Honam, has been deputed to go to Hongkong to bring the prisoner back to Canton if the Hongkong Government should surrender him. In the meantime, it is said that Li Pak Hoi has sent a petition to Admiral Li Tsun in which it is stated that he denied having absconded to Hongkong, but admitted that he did not apply for leave of absence to go abroad; that he is now willing to be taken back to Canton and be punished according to the Chinese laws, and that he does not desire to remain any longer in the Hongkong prison.

I might mention that Li Pak Hoi was formerly a pirate chief, and it was Admiral Li Tsun who invited him to surrender and swear allegiance to the Chinese Government.

VICEROY'S SPECIAL DOCTOR.

Viceroy Shum has received a private telegram from Shanghai that the celebrated Chinese doctor, Chan Lin Fong, whom he had summoned by telegram, left Shanghai on the 5th instant and is expected to reach Canton on the 10th inst.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

An Imperial Edict (by cable) has been received by the local authorities, stating that commencing from next year there will be no more triennial examinations.

THE AMERICAN VISITORS.

Returning from Canton late on the 4th Sept., Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt, with the other distinguished Americans included in the party, found a very interesting programme arranged for their entertainment yesterday. In the morning they breakfasted on board the *Logan*, where Rear Admiral Dicken was a guest, while Mr. Taft, General and Mrs. Corbin and others were entertained by Colonel Darling at the Peak Hotel. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Dicken were at home during the day to Miss Roosevelt and party. The Gymkhana, which had been postponed in honour of the visitors, was patronised by Miss Roosevelt and Secretary Taft, and on returning from there they, with the principal members of the party, were entertained by the Governor to dinner, from which they proceeded to the Parade Ground where a torchlight tattoo had been arranged in honour of the distinguished visitors, the day's programme concluding with a supper at the Hongkong Club.

Festoons of Chinese lamps circumscribed the parade field, and every tree around was glowing fruit, known to the trait as "fairly lights." At the back, against the Laundry buildings, and facing the entrance, was erected a huge framework on which, at the right moment, and the touch of an electric button, the word "Welcome" flared forth, illuminating a sea of faces. Under a sort of goal-post arrangement, the uprights and bars of which were also illuminated, marched the fighting men of Ind, bearing torches. They divided into companies, and marched in double file along the inside of the ring of spectators, meeting and parting, while clouds of

smoke ascended, and the odour of burning oil stormed the nostrils and captured the olfactory nerves. Into the middle of the field marched band after band, pipers and brass, and the "Cock of the North" and the "Highland Laddie" and "Treat on the tail o' me coat" awoke thrills in bosoms both martial and civilian. The programme thus set forth the items:—

- 1.—First Post—Buglers 119th Infy. (Molten Rgt. and 129th (D.C.O.) Baluchis.
- 2.—March—Band 2nd R. W. Kent Rgt.
- 3.—March—Pipers H.K. and S.B.R.A.
- 4.—March—Scout Band 129th (D.C.O.) Baluchis.
- 5.—Torchlight Procession—119th Infy. (Molten Rgt.) and 129th (D.C.O.) Baluchis.
- 6.—Last Post—Band 2nd R. W. Kent Rgt.
- 7.—E. Captain—Massed Bands.

It was an imposing, barbaric spectacle, delightful to the thousands of Chinese crowding the roads, novel to the foreigners, and, we hope, interesting and impressive to the visitors.

An amusing incident is worth noting, especially as the party was an hour and ten minutes late in arriving. The latter "I" in welcome failed to light up with the others, and the legend "We come" restored the good temper of the impatient crowds, and elicited from a waggish member thereof the remark: "Better late than never."

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO'S NEW PREMISES.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. almost may be described as the "universal provider" of Hongkong, for the range of their business such that it is possible to purchase in their store any household requisite from a pound of tea to a grand piano; they are also able to clothe the male section of the community from head to foot, and they carry many industries to the lake. Their shipping business is also very large extending to upholstering cabins and saloons, the making of sails, awnings, &c., as well as complete provisioning of ships, and during the last few years the firm has come into prominence as suppliers of ship fittings and expert ship upholsterers. They supplied, for example, to the order of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. the whole of the cabin and saloon upholstery and galley fittings of the well-known river steamers *Kinshan* and *Lintan*, and those for the Yangtze steamer *Ringling* completed last year. The fine steamers of the Empress Line also bear evidence of the firm's work in cabins and saloons.

The firm of Lane, Crawford & Co. though not quite as old as the Colony itself is very nearly so. It was established in 1839, the original partners being Mr. T. A. Lane and Mr. Nislan Crawford. Gazing at the issues of the *Hongkong Daily Press* in the Fifties, we find the firm prominently before the public doing a large auctioneering business, having their business premises in Queen's Road on the site they are now vacating, and an auction room in Stanley Street. Mr. William Lane was later admitted to partnership in the firm, and subsequently Mr. David Crawford and Mr. John S. Cox. Both the latter retired from business in 1887 and from that time onward to 1896, Mr. Henry Crawford and Mr. John McCallum were partners. Mr. D. R. Crawford returned to the East in 1896 and continued his connection with the firm until 1901 when the business passed into the hands of the present partners, Mr. A. H. Skelton, Mr. Duncan Clark and Mr. F. C. Wilford.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. have occupied the Queen's Road site, or part of it, for the long period of fifty-five years. The removal to more spacious premises has been rendered necessary by the expansion of the firm's business of late years, and they are now removing from Queen's Road to handsome premises situated in a commanding position at the corner of Ice House Street and Chater Road. Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. were the first to recognise the necessity of removing to a block of buildings on the Reclamation owing to the encroachment of the small Chinese shops along Queen's Road Central. Over seven years have been taken in the building of their new premises, many difficulties having arisen with contractors and

others. The new building was designed by Messrs. Leigh & Orange. It has four stories with the main entrance in Ice House Street, a short distance from the Ferry Wharf. The ground area of the building measures nearly 8,000 square feet, and a space of 19,000 square feet is devoted in the building to the showrooms. The outfitting, grocery and hardware departments will be accommodated on the ground floor, and behind these, on the same level, will be the ships stores department. On the first floor are the private and general offices and the tailoring and piano departments—the latter being an ideal show room; on the second floor are the furnishing and ladies' departments as well as spacious workrooms for tailors and upholsterers where the whole of the work is done for these departments. The firm make a great feature of this. All work will be completed by their own workmen on the premises, thus ensuring cleanliness and perfect supervision. There are six bedrooms and a large mess room on the third floor and nine bedrooms on the fourth floor for the accommodation of the firm's large staff of European assistants. Access to all floors is had by the useful electric lift.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s mess, which has had an uninterupted existence of fifty-five years in Queen's Road, may well be described as historic. It will now be carried on in the new premises, where, as before mentioned, there are fifteen bedrooms for the accommodation of the firm's staff of European assistants.

THE FOCHOW CASE.

ALLEGED "GRAVE OFFENCE."

In H. M. Supreme Court at Shanghai, on 28th August, before F. S. A. Bourne, Esq., Acting Judge, was again heard the case of *Dodwell & Co., Ltd. v. Ernest J. Moss*. Following are extracts from the report:—

The plaintiffs, by their Counsel (Mr. R. N. Macleod), moved for an order that the defendant be committed to prison for a grave offence against H. B. Majesty's China and Corea Order in Council 1904 in that he, the defendant, had failed to observe, and deliberately acted contrary to the interim injunction granted by H. B. Majesty's Provincial Court at Fochow on the 16th day of June, 1905.

Mr. H. Frowett appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Macleod referred his Lordship to the Order in Council under the heading Statutory or Other Offences, section 77, subsection D, which stated that if any person, "does any act in relation to the Supreme Court or a Provincial Court or a matter pending therein, which, if done in relation to the High Court in England, would be punishable as a contempt of that court, he shall be guilty of a grave offence against this Order." . . . and to section 61 (Punishment for Offence) which set out that "If any person is guilty of an offence against this Order, distinguished as a grave offence against this Order, he is liable (I.) To a fine not exceeding £10 without imprisonment; or (II.) To imprisonment not exceeding two months, without fine; or (III.) To imprisonment not exceeding one month with a fine not exceeding £5. Imprisonment, under this Article is, in the discretion of the Court, with or without hard labour." Counsel did not think it would be necessary for him to labour the point whether the defendant acting contrary to the injunction was committing contempt of Court.

His Lordship—There is no doubt of that at all. If he has omitted to obey the order he can be committed to prison at once if he does not show sufficient excuse.

Mr. Macleod said he understood defendant was going to show some excuse, and on that he quoted *Stocks v. Hanbury Board of Health* (Law Reports 1 Equity, page 42). Counsel said this was a very strong case and several of the points bore on the present motion. On page 43, dealing with the same case, the learned vice-chancellor spoke with regard to the suggestion of Counsel for the defendants that he would not go so far as to advise his client to obey the order, and said that the order having been made must be obeyed, but it could be appealed against. Mr. Macleod read further extracts from the judgment, and then turning to the case before the Court said that from an

affidavit that was filed and sworn by the defendant it appeared he did have some misapprehension as to what the Consular Judge at Foochow said to him with regard to the injunction. (Counsel then read the interim injunction granted by H. M. Court at Foochow, which was to restrain the defendant, until judgment in the action, from carrying on business at Foochow of a similar character to that of the plaintiffs, Messrs. Dodd & Co.) It was pleaded by the plaintiff that the defendant had permitted his name to be used in the business (paragraph 7 of the petition), and in the amended answer paragraph 7 of the petition was omitted. From that it would appear that the defendant admitted now that he permitted his name to be used in the business of Moss & Co., Ltd. Of course it was the setting up of this Moss & Co., Ltd., which caused these proceedings, and the important point was that Messrs. Moss & Co. were still carrying on business. The second point was that not only had Mr. E. J. Moss permitted his name to be used for the purpose of competing with the plaintiffs but he himself had taken a personal interest in it and the active part of conducting the business of Moss & Co., Ltd. It would appear that he did not really deny that. (Counsel read the affidavit of Mr. A. J. Brown, sharebroker.) Mr. Macleod contended that the defendant must have known on the 18th of July of the order of the Court. The order was served on the 16th of June, and on the 11th of July an Express, the second of two, was issued by the Consul at Foochow, which informed the defendant that under the Court's order he was not allowed to do any business at all in the office, not even as a junior in the office, of the firm competing with the plaintiffs. Counsel then proceeded to read an affidavit by Mr. H. S. Brand.

The affidavit of G. Sinclair Moss, and a further affidavit by Mr. Grant, manager of Moss & Co., Ltd., Foochow, were read. Mr. Macleod said that from the last affidavit it was quite clear that this company was still carrying on business and that Mr. E. J. Moss had been actually carrying on business.

Mr. Browett said he would first deal with the question of the gravity of the charge. He was well aware that the act of committing contempt of Court was of a grave nature but the Court when considering its gravity would preserve its dignity in seeing whether the disobedience of its order was wilful. Counsel would like the court to consider the case of *Fairclough v. The Manchester Ship Canal Co.* (Weekly Notes 97, page 7), which was also quoted in a footnote in *Kerr on Injunctions*, page 599. Contempt must be wilful disobedience of the order of the Court. Counsel hoped to be able to show that his client had not done anything which could be fairly held to constitute the offence with which he was now charged, that was contempt of Court.

His Lordship: Of course the question is, did he disobey the order of the Court or did he not?

Mr. Browett.—I say he did not.

Mr. Browett then read the affidavit filed by the defendant in which he set out that he changed his telegraphic address but the change was not conveyed to the constituents of the company and the result was that telegrams addressed "Moss, Foochow" continued to be delivered to him. Any telegrams which concerned the business of Messrs. Moss & Co., Ltd., were handed over by him to Mr. A. J. Brown. Then, by instructions, all telegrams to "Moss, Foochow" were sent to the British Consul. Counsel said his client had done everything he possibly could do in every small particular comply with the order of the Court. The statement made by Mr. Brown in paragraph 5 of his affidavit was only general. He said the defendant attended the office and did business on behalf of the company. He did not give any specific instances. Counsel submitted that this broad statement was not a fair one inasmuch as it did not give the defendant an opportunity of contradicting the statement except in a general way.

His Lordship.—He was manager, and received orders from Messrs. Moss as to what to do.

Mr. Browett read defendant's statement and said that since the 17th of July he had not entered into any business transactions on behalf of Messrs. Moss and Co., Ltd.; he had handed

over matters to them and was not in Foochow at the time of the publication of the Express. Anything that the defendant did with regard to these telegrams he received was an absolute necessity. He opened these telegrams and then if they were anything to do with the business he handed them on to Mr. Brown. He was not transacting the company's business except perhaps in answering a question, put by Mr. Brown, an act like that could not possibly be contempt of Court.

His Lordship.—Is Moss not practically Moss & Co., Ltd.?

Mr. Browett.—He is not interested in Moss and Co., Ltd. He has no shares.

Mr. Macleod.—There is no evidence of that.

His Lordship.—If he is not Moss & Co., who is?

Mr. Browett.—The shareholders.

His Lordship.—From this case it appears that there are no shareholders. There is strong evidence that the defendant ought to be committed but I cannot now do so for several reasons. Dodd & Co. have not given any undertaking. Supposing he had been advised by his lawyers that the injunction was not properly issued because no undertaking was given. Of course he ought to have obeyed the order. If Mr. Moss were in Court now, and he had been properly served with the affidavits it seems to me a bad case of contempt—I should have to commit him, unless he gave strong evidence contradicting the affidavits. Mr. Moss will have to be served with an order confirming the injunction and he will have to be served with notice of this motion and if he disobeys it, he will be at once committed.

At the next sitting, his Lordship remarked that as this was a semi-criminal procedure, if there was any question raised in the affidavits on which obviously it was desirable that any deponent should be cross-examined he would consider an application to call that witness. He noticed that Mr. A. J. Brown, whose affidavit was the most important, was in Court, and he might be called and cross-examined. Before that was done, however, his Lordship intimated that he should not be disposed to commit for breach of the injunction between the 24th of June, when the judge of the provincial court wrote to defendant mentioning that he was not restricted from being employed as a clerk, and the 18th of July when the official Express reaffirming the injunction was published. As Mr. Moss returned to Foochow on the 20th of July and Mr. Brown left on the 29th of July, the cross examination need not concern itself with what happened outside that period.

Alfred John Brown was accordingly called by Mr. Macleod, and cross-examined by Mr. Ellis. He said that during the period he (witness) acted as manager of Moss and Co., defendant attended at the office nearly every day. He saw letters and sent telegrams. Witness did not hand him the letters. He never saw defendant open a letter. The letters were in a box on witness's desk marked "private correspondence," and they had accumulated during defendant's absence. Some were for him, which had come before defendant went away. Defendant could have gone to the basket. Witness asked him questions about some of the letters, but warned defendant not to have much to do with them, as he was being watched by Dodd & Co. next door. There was still a good deal of reference to the box, though defendant was more careful after that warning. Witness asked defendant about points in the business he did not understand. He did not then know that he was doing anything that was dangerous to himself. He knew of the interim injunction, but did not think of it as seriously as he did now. Witness received a letter from the Hongkong Bank saying they were willing to admit an overdraft on certain securities, and he had never applied for one. It must have been asked for, therefore, by defendant. Witness availed himself of the offer. Witness had no definite knowledge of the date on which the overdraft had been asked for, whether it was before the 18th of July. Defendant had also done business by instructing witness to send telegrams to two clients in America asking clients for terms for stock and if they would not buy them, if they would take them on consignment. That was after the 18th of July. Witness had never written to the bank in connection with the offer of an overdraft he had

mentioned, but he had on other occasions. There were occasions when defendant wrote letters and asked witness to sign them, but not many after the 18th of July; no half-a-dozen, he thought, but more than one. Those letters dealt with the business of Moss & Co. and were written to facilitate the carrying on of contracts already entered into; he thought they were not all written at witness's request. At 5 p.m. on one occasion a code telegram was received from Shanghai, and although witness was in the office till 7 p.m. defendant, who could not read the telegram, did not consult witness, who could have explained it on previous negotiations, but wired for a report, which came next morning. On the 29th of July, Mr. Shaw and two Chinese of the native staff were sent by defendant to Hongkong on business of Moss and Co. This was in witness's presence; the men had not come into the office at witness's order. The conversation lasted about a quarter of an hour and concerned the taking over of the Company from the original seven signatories of the memorandum of association. Witness had no further evidence to give in support of the statement that defendant carried on business as Moss and Co. Defendant did not take any tea during that period, though that was his profession. He did interview Chinese, on one occasion, certainly, after the 20th of July. It was when nearly all the members of the tea guild came round asking for money. Defendant told them to wait. He never made a bargain over tea or went into the room. The affidavit signed by witness was made in Shanghai. Witness had had conversation with Mr. Giles about these proceedings, as he had previously with Mr. Playfair. The conversations were general. Witness wrote two letters to Mr. Freeman and gave copies to defendant. Witness did not ask defendant's opinion on these letters. They were dated after the interim injunction, but defendant had no part whatever in the drawing up of those letters, which concerned the affairs of Moss & Co. Telegrams addressed "Moss Foochow," would go to the office and not to defendant's private house. The telegram from Shanghai already referred to should have been delivered to witness, but it was not handed to him till next morning. After the 20th of July no telegrams came to the office. When witness first went to Foochow he was authorised to open all telegrams addressed Moss & Co. Witness did not know if it was customary to deliver telegrams at private houses instead of at business houses after a certain hour in the day. Defendant had no share or interest in Moss & Co. to the best of witness's knowledge and belief. On the 29th of July there were ten shareholders, but defendant was not one. On the 20th of July witness made out two share certificates. There might have been more than ten shareholders on that date, but not fewer.

By Mr. Macleod.—There were ten registered shareholders, which comprised the seven original signatories and three others. The seven original signatories held only one share each. The letters to Mr. Freeman set out what defendant had done and not done in the way of business for Mr. Freeman. The telegram and letters referred to specifically by witness covered all that defendant did in the way of conducting the business of Moss & Co. Witness did not know whether with the aid of the books he could remember other specific instances. He had not seen the books since the 31st of July.

By his Lordship.—The statement in the affidavit covered a great deal more than the nine days between the 20th and 29th of July. Up to the 20th of July defendant practically conducted all the business. After the 20th of July witness did not remember to have heard defendant tell a clerk to send duplicates of any documents to clients. Defendant was not in the office more than an average of two hours every day between the 29th and 29th of July. He sat at a desk typewriting most of that time. He saw people who came into the office. He discussed the business of Moss & Co. with witness, business which witness could not have dealt with alone. After the 20th of July no new contracts were made, but as defendant had a good deal to do with the starting of the contracts already made, it was necessary to refer to him very often. Witness handed over to Mr. Grant.

The case was again adjourned.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

MEETING IN LONDON.

BY ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

Unfortunately this meeting was held on the afternoon of German mail day and during the height of the holiday season, else the attendance, which the Chairman spoke of as enthusiastically large and representative would probably have been larger and doubtless more representative of the view held by the rank and file of members and distinguished from the officers or committee. Our committee is a large and distinguished one, and no body of more representative theoretically of British interests in the Far East could possibly be brought together. But it sometimes happens with other bodies of men that the officers and the rank do not work quite in harmony and it would almost seem as if that is the case with the China Association. When the larger proportion of the officers are on the retired list and far removed from the field of action, they have probably to some extent lost touch and are apt to mistake the requirements. They are at headquarters to conduct negotiations, procure supplies and obtain information, but unless they are guided by those on the spot who know best what these requirements are, there is likely to be not only neglect and disastrous delays, but even if not apathy, on their own part, a danger of being overcome by the apathy of the higher powers and the plausibility of the enemy. The workers in the field are crying out for the needful to enable them to push forward, but it is not forthcoming, and the inevitable consequence is that they have to retire step by step and the enemy is not slow in occupying and entrenching the ground thus lost and then claiming it as theirs by right of occupation. Had the London Committee of the China Association been a body of power and had exercised it with the necessary promptitude and energy, Russia would probably never have been in occupation of Port Arthur and the opportunities which that occupation gave her for further aggression would not have existed. So with many of the infringements of our treaty rights by China. The Foreign Office will itself admit that it is governed by red tape; it no doubt replied to representations and requests by the China Association that the matters would be given due consideration, but that they must proceed by diplomatic methods. We, engaged in business in China and who have much past and ever present experience of the "ways that are dark," consider that it was and is the duty of the London Committee to take every possible means to convince the Foreign Office that the diplomatic methods which are suitable when negotiating with America, France or Germany are worse than useless when dealing with China. But a mere letter from the Chairman or Honorary Secretary of the Association will never convince the Foreign Office of that fact. As Sir Edward Aokroyd, himself a Government official of long and varied experience, said: "the Foreign Office is not the Government, and the Government is not the people. What is wanted is a strong expression of public opinion to move the Government, and to this end it is necessary to educate the people to see how necessary it is for us to be up and doing. No great reform ever emanated from the Government, and so the end in view can only be achieved by the voice of the people acting on the Government." If a good is to be done it is necessary to convince the Foreign Office that the China Association has the voice of the people supporting it. The officials in Downing Street are not the Government, but neither they nor the Government care a straw for the representations, probably very little for the interests, of a few "irate traders" in Far Cathay. They have to care, however, for the voice of the operatives in Lancashire and Yorkshire; these men have votes. That Mr. Gundry, who practically founded and conducted the Association until recently, and to whom it and all China traders and residents owe much, doubtless conscientiously thought that he could effect more by his policy of "lying low," and as his able speech at the meeting showed, is still of that opinion; but without going so far as to regret

the non-passing of what the Chairman weepingly said would have amounted to a vote of censure, we may be permitted to question whether that policy has been anything like as successful as a bolder one might have been. As Sir Richard Ruggie said: "We nursed ourselves in our conceit of having 'relations and influence with the Foreign Office,' but we got no further."

Some of the speakers thought it well to repudiate any idea of personal reflections. That was quite unnecessary; everyone has an axe to grind and no one will blame them for doing so. We are all convinced that if the president, chairman or any of the committee, all of whom we know to be honourable men, were not quite satisfied that their personal interests did not in any way clash with those of the Association they would have resigned at once. But, when we come to what the Chairman said would have amounted to a vote of censure, it is a different matter. When the opposition in parliament proposed a vote of censure on the Government they do not (in spite of the blackguarding to which the present Premier has lately been subjected) call in question the bona fides of the Government. A vote of censure on the Government simply means that it is not in harmony with the view of the people on that particular question, and the passing of the whole of Sir Charles Dudgeon's motion would simply have meant that the committee had not been carrying out the wishes of the members, the very great majority of the members, when those resident in Shanghai and elsewhere in China and Japan are allowed for. But even the big bear of a vote of censure could have been avoided had the conciliatory suggestion made by Mr. Thomas Brown to divide the motion into two been put to the meeting. It is understood that Sir Charles considers himself bound by the decision of the Shanghai branch to put the motion as a whole and so could not accept the proposal. The Chairman, in what he will pardon being called his defence of the committee, made the point that it welcomed to its aid all men of weight newly arrived from the Far East, but we may not be out of place in asking if any man whose views were known to be in opposition to those of the general body of the committee would be very heartily welcomed. New members are, we believe, proposed by the existing committee; and as the old members naturally prefer to be joined by those holding the same ideas as themselves as to what should be the conduct of the Association, is there not a danger of its becoming fossilised? We have occasionally seen something of the kind in the case of public companies and it has even been known to lead to rebellion on the part of shareholders. Would it not be better that, instead of all new members of committee being proposed by the existing ones, a certain proportion should be delegates from the Shanghai, Hongkong and Yokohama branches, elected in these ports, leaving, of course, the committee to decline, without cause stated, to receive them; although such blackballing would probably never be exercised. When it is remembered that the great bulk, the more active, and probably the better informed, members of the Association are in China, this suggestion may not be considered unreasonable, and we know commend itself to some, at least, of the members now resident in England.

Considering that the meeting was called at the instigation of the Shanghai branch and that the proceedings thereat must be of special interest there, and also that a large proportion of the members in Britain are scattered over the country, it seems much to be regretted that the committee did not, of its own motion, provide for the presence of a verbatim reporter, and that some one present did not think to propose that the press be admitted. The Hon. Secretary may be able to compile a report, as common courtesy to Shanghai surely demands, but when applied to by a representative of the *Hongkong Daily Press* for permission to take a verbatim report, he declined, and on the Chairman being appealed to, he also declined. It may have been desired, and perhaps not unreasonably—the proceedings, although conducted with the utmost good feeling, being not altogether far removed from the washing of dirty linen—to prevent any report appearing in the home papers, but the permission asked

was for publication in China. It seems to us, and we feel sure that it will strike others in the same light, that that refusal was in keeping with the treatment which the Shanghai branch has received since it asked more than a year and a half since, and afterwards earnestly repeated that the resolution it passed unanimously in January, 1904, should be submitted to the members in London. At the meeting of committee held on 12th July, preliminary to the meeting of members on 31st idem, Sir Cecil Smith gave a reason why no mention was made in the annual report of the difference between the Shanghai Branch and the general committee; but up to this day, so far as we are aware, no explanation has been offered as to why the Shanghai resolution was not, as requested, submitted to a meeting of the members in London. At that committee meeting Sir Charles Dudgeon said: "To our astonishment (I can use no other term) the reply from London to our second meeting was 'even surter than before, and not the slightest reference was made to our request that the general body of members should be consulted.' Considering that Shanghai forms about a third of the Association and that its views are supported by the members in Hongkong and elsewhere in China, we ask the general committee if that was brotherly treatment. If the *raison d'être* of the China Association is to give an annual dinner, would it not be better for the powers that be in London to treat their Shanghai conferees in such a way that should any of them be in London in November they can without loss of face invite them (on payment) to partake of that dinner? The Shanghai Branch has become moribund, the Hongkong one will doubtless go the same way; let us hope that a new and powerful association will arise from the ashes."

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ALLEGATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, 8th September.

SIR.—Are not these Indian Constables allowed too much licence in the performance of their duty?

To-day there was apparently a little trouble in the Naval Yard and a coolie was arrested.

The Indian Constable, who had the coolie in custody, was walking on his left side with the coolie's queue in his right hand, when, without any cause whatever, the constable deliberately took the coolie's queue in his left hand and struck him with his right.

I, unfortunately, was too busy in my office to leave it, otherwise I should have gone to the police station and laid a complaint against the constable.—Yours truly,

CITIZEN.

*** "Citizen" answers his own question. He knows that Indian constables are not "allowed" too much licence, or he would not have thought of laying a complaint. If he is sure of his grounds, he should have written direct to the Police authorities, and saved time. It would have been time enough to appeal to the Press when (or rather if) the authorities had ignored his complaint. We fear that humanitarianism is sometimes fonder of talk than of work.—ED.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—I read the special article in the *Daily Press* to-day (the 5th) on the China Association with much interest. The writer concluded by remarking that the Shanghai branch has become moribund and that the Hongkong branch will doubtless go the same way. I would like to inquire whether in fact the Hongkong branch has not already gone the same way? How many meetings of the members have been held during the last three years, say? There is not an annual dinner even to remind us that there is a Hongkong branch of the Association.

When we read the speeches made by responsible Ministers in Parliament and observe how blissfully ignorant they appear to be of the

obstructions to free commerce in China, one cannot help thinking that were the branches of the China Association out here as vigorous and as pushful as they might be, the millennium foretold by the Mackay Treaty would dawn a great deal sooner than we can at present hope for.—Yours,

OUFIS.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The presence of the Hon. W. H. Taft, Miss Roosevelt and a number of the Secretary's party at Happy Valley on September 5th attracted a larger crowd than usual at the fourth meeting of the Gymkhana Club. The numerous grand stands, adorned with bunting, conspicuous amongst which was the Star Spangled Banner, were well filled, while a large crowd, including many ladies in summer attire promenaded the flat. The band of the Royal West Kents enlivened the afternoon's proceedings by several selections of music. The American visitors were at the Valley sometime before the arrival of H.E. the Governor, who put in an appearance just before the first race started. On his arrival they accompanied His Excellency to his stand, from which they viewed the races. These were up to the average high standard, the stewards of the club exhibiting their usual energy in carrying them out. The most mirth provoking was the Ladies' Nomination Race, in which nine stalwart white risha pullers competed, and called forth many "Hi-yahs" from the large crowd of Chinese who watched the events from the rise on the inner side of the track. The Polo Pony Benling Race, was also a splendid exhibition of horseman ship, and Mr. Moxon's win on Highland was a very popular one. The highest dividend paid for the afternoon was paid on Grafton, winner of the Club Challenge Cup the amount being \$34.90.

Results of events are as under:—

ONE AND A QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE, HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China 2 lbs. extra; non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$3. 1st prize: presented by the Club. 2nd prize: \$25.

Mr. Macdonald's Highlandman, 10st 12lb. (2lbs o. w.) (Mr. Alderton) 1

Mr. Darius' Bonaventure, 10st 12lb. (3lbs o. w.) (Mr. Gegg) 2

Mr. J. E. Gresson's Drogheda, 10st 0lb (5lbs o. w.) (Mr. Gresson) 3

Mr. H. P. White's Beancake, 1st 5lb. (7lbs o. w.) (Mr. Gedge) 0

Mr. P. Simcock's Mick, 9st 11lb (5lbs o. w.) (Mr. Simcock) 0

A good start with Drogheda taking up the first position. The field were well bunched as they passed the judge's box, Drogheda and Beancake leading with Mick in the second place, and Bonaventure in the rear. Drogheda and Beancake maintained, and gradually increased their lead until the incline was approached. Here Highlandman drew out of the bunch and overhauled the leaders. Passing the village he was well in the van, and increased the distance in the home run, winning by some two lengths from Bonaventure.

The pari-mutuel paid \$3.70.

LADIES' NOMINATION RACE.—Open to all-comers.—Ladies and nominees start opposite the winning post. On the word "go" ladies get into rishas and are wheeled by gentlemen to a table about 50 yards distant. Ladies get out of rishas and trim a hair. When completed they again get into rishas and are wheeled back past the winning post. Points given for best trimmed hair and speed. Competitors must supply their own rishas. 1st Prize: A Cup presented by His Excellency the Governor; 2nd prize presented by the Club. Entrance Free.

Miss Laughorn... 1
Miss Ida... 2
Miss Roosevelt... 3

There were nine entries for this amusing event, one of the competitors being Miss Roosevelt. Some of the men before the wheels did the 50 yards in quick time for novices, while the astonishing quickness of hand and taste of some of the fair milliners would have tested the capabilities of the professional.

GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Distance, one mile.—Value \$40. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffin allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China 2 lbs. extra. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lbs. To be run for 5 times and to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Cup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the Cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and \$25 to second pony out of the Club funds. At the conclusion of the Season a Cup, value \$10, will be presented to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

Mr. E. Owen's Grafton, 1st 10lb. (2lbs o. w.) (Mr. Gegg) 1

Mr. Macdonald's Highland Laird, 19st 8lb (Mr. Alderton) 2

Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson's Ca Canny, 11st 9lb (Mr. Cruickshank) 3

The three starters ran neck and neck until nearing the judge's stand when Ca Canny took the lead with Highland Laird second and Grafton third. This position was maintained while passing the football field. Going up the incline Grafton fell behind, Ca Canny and Highland Laird maintaining their positions. Approaching the village, Highland Laird took the lead, Ca Canny falling into the second position. At the entrance to the straight Grafton pulled up on the field and led the way, maintaining his lead until the finish, although hard pressed by Highland Laird who ran an excellent second. Time 2.16 2/5.

The pari-mutuel paid on Grafton \$34.90

POLO PONY BENDING RACE.—For all bona-fide polo ponies to be passed as such by the Committee of the Polo Club. Entrance fee \$2. 1st Prize: presented by the Club. 2nd Prize: \$25.

Highlander (Mr. Moxon) ... 1

Yellow Peril (Mr. Menocal) ... 2

Sub-terfuge (Mr. Gedge) ... 3

For this race, which was run off in heats, there were several entries. A number of red flags were stuck up in the course, and the riders had to steer their ponies in and out between these.

HURDLE RACE CHALLENGE CUP.—Value \$25.—Distance about one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 10 lbs. Winner of a jump race to carry 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China penalized 2 lbs. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lbs. To be run for 5 times and to be won by the pony scoring the most marks in the races for the Cup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in the subsequent starts for the Cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and \$25 to second pony out of the Club funds. At the conclusion of the Season, a Cup, value \$50, will be presented to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

Mr. W. J. Gresson's Glenburn, 1st 10lb. (Mr. Gresson) 1

Mr. N. H. Bathford's Nomination, 11st 1lb (Mr. Simcock) 2

Nomination led until the third hurdle was reached, when Glenburn shot ahead, maintaining his lead until he reached the winning post where he passed about four lengths ahead of Nomination.

THREE FURLONG SCURRY.—Catch weights. For all China ponies. Entrance fee \$3. 1st prize:—A Cup presented by Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.; 2nd prize: \$25.

Messrs. Macdonald and Alderton's Banzai, (Mr. Alderton) 1

Mr. H. P. White's Beancake (Mr. Gegg) 2
Mr. P. Simcock's Mick (Mr. Simcock) 3
Banzai got away at the start and kept to the fore till he passed the winning post, Beancake, who was two lengths behind, running second. Time 44 secs. The pari-mutuel paid 7.10.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE EARTHQUAKE AGAIN.

Macao, 4th Sept.

Since the typhoon, the weather here, has been exceedingly hot, the nights being intolerable. There has been another series of seismic disturbances. Tremors, preceded by a rumbling noise, were noticed several times since Sunday. These shocks have renewed the nervous feeling among the more timid inhabitants of this city. Alarming reports have reached here from Shanghai regarding a serious earthquake that is to happen in Macao during this month. I need hardly add that these reports are believed by very few, although some say that it comes from the Jesuit Fathers of the Sicaowei Observatory.

NEW HOTEL.

The inauguration of a new hotel called the "Oriental Hotel" took place last Saturday. Many Macao residents were invited to the opening dinner. Macao now possesses three hotels besides a score of restaurants, eating houses and refreshment bars.

CHINESE GOLD MINE SEIZED.

A NATIVE WHO WOULD NOT PAY SQUEEZE.

Lo-to-ying (a mountain located 4 li east of the city of Lu-lung District in the Yangping Prefecture, where gold is plentiful). The owner has worked it by native methods, employing some 30 men. The result of ten days' work was an output of 1,300 taels of gold of good quality. This came to the knowledge of the District Magistrate, who went to the spot to make an inspection. The landlord was of opinion that he owned the mountain, and made no offering to the magistrate. The good magistrate became enraged and reported this to the Prefect who made a similar inspection in person but the landlord held to his opinion. The Prefect has now petitioned the Viceroy to the effect that should the man be allowed to work the mine privately, troubles are liable to ensue. It would be better for the Government to undertake its working by modern methods, and great profit can be obtained. The Viceroy has ordered the Prefect to close the mine and commissioned a mining expert to make an examination. It is found that the field occupies an area of about 50 li, and the mineral can be worked to a depth of 40 feet. The gold is of the best quality. On receipt of the report, the Viceroy appointed Taotai Chang Chentany, Director of the salt-tax collectorate for the seven districts of Yangping, to superintend the working of this. Taotai Chang will at first work on a small scale, and when it is found successful, large sums will be raised for its enlargement. Magistrate Li and others have been sent to the spot to commence the work. A report has lately been submitted that five taels of gold are obtainable out of every 100 catties of earth and recommend the introduction of machinery.

Thus official virtue is its own reward, and greed meets Nemesis in the long run.—*Tientsin Times*.

THE TYPHOON AT TYTAM.

As a result of the recent typhoon the main high section track at Tytam was partially washed away for about 50 yards, while one of the bridge-bins erected practically collapsed through one of the arch supports being blown down. The overseer's bungalow was also damaged, most of the windows being smashed. The high tide covered the road in many places.

Per steamer *Prins Eitel Friedrich*, sailed on 31st August. For Genoa:—700 cases cassia, 408 bales raw silk. For Antwerp or Hamburg:—40 cases bristles. For Antwerp or Hamburg or London:—80 cases bristles. For Amsterdam:—60 cases preserves, 9 cases chinaware, 1 case blackwoodware. For Rotterdam:—550 cases ginger, 200 cases cassia, 25 cases ginger. For Bremen:—403 rolls matting, 105 bales feathers, 4 cases curics, 1 case silk. For Hamburg:—200 cases cassia, 100 cases essential oil, 92 bales feathers, 21 cases feathers, 13 cases chinaware, 6 cases chinaware, 5 cases human hair, 4 cases bambooware, 1 case silk. For Copenhagen:—260 cases cassia.

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 8th September, 1905.—We have to report an uneventful week with a fair cash business but with no special features in the market. Forward business continues practically dead and there appears to be no immediate prospect of its revival. Rates have ruled, and the market closes, steady.

BANKS.—Hongkong & Shanghai, after a short period of inactivity, are again enquired for, and no shares being forthcoming the rate has improved to \$887½ with buyers. Shares are scarce, and with an unsatisfied demand are likely to improve, even in the face of a high exchange. Nationals seem to be entirely out of the market and the quotation must be regarded as more or less nominal.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Unions have anticipated, ruled quieter and sellers at \$770 have ruled the market. We have heard of no sales, but offers of \$765 would in all probability be met by sellers. China Traders have also ruled easier and after sales at \$81½ and \$81, changed hands at \$80, closing with buyers. Cantons are obtainable at \$340 after small sales at that rate and at \$335. Yangtzes and North Chinas remain without any local business.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Hongkongs have been placed at \$335 and \$336 closing steady to firm at the latter rate. Chinas have further improved to \$85 with sales and close with buyers.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao, show a further improvement on last week's quotations, and sales are reported at \$16½ and \$27, market closing with buyers at the former rate. Indo-Chinas have continued weak and sales have been effected as low as \$93, after a few shares had changed hands at \$93½. At time of closing there appear to be no sellers under \$94, but the market is a weak one. We have nothing else to report under this heading.

REFINERIES.—China Sugar have ruled steady at \$34, with a few sales at \$236 and \$235 for settlement. At time of closing the market shows some slight signs of weakness. Luzons have declined to \$21 without sales and close with sellers.

MINING.—No change or business to report.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, after further sales at \$195, were placed at \$194 and close steady at that rate, notwithstanding news of an unsuccessful attempt to float the *Sully*—an attempt that in all probability would have been successful but for the unfortunate advent of a typhoon which completely broke up the pontoon after it had been got into position and had raised the ship's bows 12 feet. Kowloon Wharves have found buyers at \$89 and close at \$10 steady. Farnham's are quoted in Shanghai at Tls 140 and Hongkew Wharves at Tls 185. New Amoy Docks and Fenwick's unchanged and without business.

LANDS, HOTEL AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have ruled quieter and close with sellers at \$127. West Points have been placed in fair lots at \$55 closing steady at that rate. Humphreys have found small buyers at \$1½. Hotels can be placed at \$145 ex div. of \$5 paid on the 4th inst.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos are reported from Shanghai Tls 52 buyers, and Soychees Tls 250 buyers. Hongkongs are offering at \$14½ ex div. of \$1 paid on the 4th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.—With the exception of small sales of Dairy Farms, Steam Waterboats and Watsons at last week's quotations, we have nothing to report under this heading.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

QUOTATIONS.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Albanbra	200	100
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai.	\$125	\$887½, buyers London, \$89. 10s.
National B. of China	£5	\$88, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	7, buyers
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	11.75
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	10
China Provident	\$10	9
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo.	Tls. 50	Tls 51
Hongkong	\$10	\$14½, ex div., sells.
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 44
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	11. 57, buyers
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 250, buyers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$17, sales & buy.
Docks & Wharves—		
Farnham, B. & Co.	Tls. 100	1s. 110
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$100, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$194
New Amoy Dock	\$63	\$17, sellers
S'hai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 185, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$25
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$24, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$15, buyers
Do. New	\$5	\$91, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$215, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$145, buy. ex div.
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$237½, sellers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$50	\$12
H'kong S. Waterboat Insurance	\$0	\$14, sales & sells.
Canton	\$50	\$35, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$85, sales & buy.
China Traders	\$25	80, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$36, sellers
North China	\$5	Tls. 82
Union	\$100	\$770 sellers
Yangtze	\$60	\$172½
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest	\$100	\$127, sellers
Humphreys' Estat	\$10	\$121, sales & sel.
Kowloon Land & B	\$30	40
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 122
West Point Building	\$50	55
Mining—		
Charbonnages	£s. 250	490
Raubs	18/10	\$34, buyers
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$94, sellers
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$234, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	21, sellers
Steamship Companies—		
China and Manila	\$25	\$20, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$35, sellers
H., Canton & M.	\$15	\$26½, buyers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	\$10	\$94, sellers
Shell Transport Co	\$1	11s., buyers
Do. Preference	\$10	\$4. 10s.
Star Ferry	\$10	\$83, sellers
Do. New	\$5	\$25, sellers
Shanghai & H. Dyeing	\$5	\$50
South China M. Post	\$25	\$20, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$8
Do. New	\$3	\$7½, buyers
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$36
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$11½, buyers
Watkins	\$10	\$10½, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	7, sellers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$14, buyers
Do. Founders	\$10	\$9, buyers
		\$160

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Share Report for the week ending August 31st, 1905, states:—The principal business during the past week has been covering for the August Settlement which took place yesterday. We are glad to say this has passed off satisfactorily. The news of Peace has caused a rapid decline in silver. At the moment of writing (Noon) the T. T. rate on London to-day is 2/8½. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been purchased from Hongkong at \$870 for cash. There are local buyers at this rate. Marine and Fire Insurance.—No business reported. Shipping.—Indo-Chinas. The market is very quiet. Transactions reported at Tls. 68 for cash. Tls. 68, 68½, 67½ and 64½ for September. Docks and Wharves.—S. C. Farnham, Boyds. A considerable number of shares changed hands on account of the Settlement closing. The rate during the week remained very steady, opening with sales at Tls. 137½ for the Settlement, Tls. 136, 135, and 135½ cash, and numbers of shares changing hands at the last rate. For December

shares were placed at Tls. 140/41/40½/40/39. A transaction was reported for March, 1906, at Tls. 141 on the 28th, and for January at Tls. 140 on the 29th. On the 30th, after the Settlement closed, the market strengthened, resulting in the sale of shares at Tls. 136 for cash, Tls. 142 Sept. and October; Tls. 138/40/46/47 December and Tls. 143 for March. At closing the market is strong with buyers for forward delivery. S. and H. Wharf. The market continues steady with cash sales at Tls. 191 and 192. Tls. 192½, 193 for September, Tls. 195 October, Tls. 200 for Dec. Sugars.—Peraks have been placed at Tls. 68. Mining.—We haiwei Golds have changed hands at \$9.50. Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. Tls. 7.50. Lands.—No business reported. Industrial.—No business reported in Cotton stocks. Shanghai Gas at Tls. 122.00. Langkate. The market opened on the 24th with sales for this Settlement at Tls. 173 and 175, and for December at Tls. 180. On the 25th Tls. 170 for August, Tls. 173 October; Tls. 177½/75 and 180 for Dec. On the 26th Tls. 167½ cash, Tls. 170 August. On the 28th Tls. 170 cash; Tls. 167½ August, Tls. 170 October, Tls. 172½ for December. On the 29th cash and October were placed at Tls. 170, with sales for December at Tls. 172/72½/74. On the 30th Tls. 165 and 170 cash and Tls. 170 October. Stores and Hotels.—Hotel des Colonies were placed at Tls. 18½, and Tls. 19 for October. Astor House \$26½ cash and \$27 for Sept. Moutries at \$57. Miscellaneous.—Telephones were placed at Tls. 58. Lams and Debentures.—Shanghai Municipal 6 per cent at Tls. 59½.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 8th September.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/11½
ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand	243½
Credits 4 months' sight	247½
ON GERMANY.—On demand	198
ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand	47
Credits, 60 days' sight	47½
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer	144½
Bank, on demand	144½
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer	144½
Bank, on demand	144½
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight	71½
Private, 30 days' sight	72½
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	94½
ON MANILA.—On demand	95
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	9½ p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	116
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	116 p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	Par.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	61½
SEVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.25
GOLD LEAF, 1/0 fine, per tael	\$54.15
BAR SILVER, per oz.	294

FREIGHTS.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Freight Market Report, dated Shanghai, 31st August, 1905, states:—Our Homeward Freight Market has shown a little more activity during the past fortnight although nothing like the quantity of cargo that usually goes has been shipped up to date—only some 3,000 tons of tea have gone forward to London up to the present, whereas in previous years it went by the ship-load. Coastwise.—Still the same "rotten" state of affairs on the coast with little chance of any improvement for some weeks; if by any chance an enquiry comes into the market there are immediately a dozen ships ready and eager to snap it up. Time-Charterers are also finding it very difficult to keep their boats employed and must be losing money in a great number of cases. We have just heard as we go to press that peace has been declared and this has already tended to harden rates.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports 46/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 41/6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) 32/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (overland).—Tea G. \$1½ cents per lb. gross plus river freight. To Shanghai.—Tea and General Cargo, Tael 1.80 per ton weight or measurement.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

September — ARRIVALS.

3. Bogor, Dutch str., from Amoy.
3. Singan, British str., from Manila.
3. Silyonia, German str., from Hamburg.
3. Yochow, British str., from Canton.
4. Armand Behic, Fr. str., from Yokohama.
4. Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
4. Fau ang, British str., from Swatow.
4. Gregory Apear, British str., from Calcutta.
4. Hong Bee, British str., from Straits.
4. Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
4. Ischia, Italian str., from Bombay.
4. Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
4. Loon sang, British str., from Manila.
4. Maunsang, British str., from Sandakan.
4. Polynesien, French str., from Marseilles.
4. Sangk'ang, British str., from Ililo.
4. Tientsin, British str., from London.
4. Tantara, German str., from Bangkok.
4. Wuhu, British str., from Canton.
4. Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
5. Afghan Prince, British str., from Amoy.
5. Callao, U.S. gunboat, from Canton.
5. Combramen, British ship, from New York.
5. Coptia, British str., from San Francisco.
5. Helene Menzies, German str., from Kara-su.
5. Kashing, British str., from Canton.
5. Kwongsang, British str., from Shanghai.
5. Wosang, British str., from Tientsin.
6. Banca, British str., from Japan.
6. Carl Diederichsen, German str., from Haiphong.
6. Clavering, British str., from Salina Cruz.
6. Dermant, British str., from Samarang.
6. Empress of Japan, British str., from Vancouver.
6. Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
6. Haish Ho, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
6. Ponap, German str., from Caroline Isd.
6. Rhenania, German str., from Yokohama.
6. Tartar, British str., from Vancouver.
7. Bourbon, French str., from Saigon.
7. Daijin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
7. Eastern, British str., from Kobe.
7. Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
7. H. routes, Norwegian str., from K'otzu.
7. Johanne, German str., from Bangkok.
7. Kinkiang, British str., from Shanghai.
7. Lys, French str., from Shanghai.
7. Schlagswig, German str., from Chefoo.
7. Simla, British str., from Bombay.
7. Teenkai, British str., from Liverpool.

September — DEPARTURES.

3. Travancor, British ship, for Port Angeles.
3. Callao, U.S. gunboat, for Canton.
3. Nord, Norwegian str., for Tientsin.
3. Oarna, German str., for Bangkok.
4. Kaifong, British str., for Ililo.
4. Kamsing, British str., for Yokohama.
4. Polynesien, French str., for Shanghai, &c.
5. Armand Behic, French str., for Europe.
5. Brand, Norwegian str., for Kobe.
5. Fausang, British str., for Saigon.
5. Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
5. Laisan, British str., for Calcutta.
5. Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.
5. Signal, German str., for Swatow.
5. Singan, British str., for Taiwanfoo.
5. Wuhu, British str., for Chefoo.
5. Yochow, British str., for Shanghai.
6. Amigo, German str., for Hoihow.
6. Borneo, German str., for Sandakan.
6. Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Canton.
6. Hong Bee, British str., for Amoy.
6. Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
6. Korea, British str., for San Francisco.
6. Kwongsang, British str., for Canton.
6. Logan, U.S. transport, for Taku.
6. Petchaburi, German str., for Bangkok.
6. Promise, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
6. Slavonia, German str., for Shanghai.
6. Tean, British str., for Manila.
6. Wosang, British str., for Canton.
7. Afghan Prince, British str., for Cebu.
7. Australasia, British str., from Sydney.
7. Bogor, Dutch str., for Batavia.
7. Changsha, British str., for Kobe.
7. Churchill, American str., for Astoria.
7. Halvard, Norwegian str., for Java.
7. Haish Ho, Chinese str., for Canton.
7. Pass of Brand, British str., for P. Townsend.
7. Pissanulok, German str., for Swatow.
7. Rajaburi, German str., for Bangkok.
7. Rhenania, German str., for Shanghai.
7. Themis, Norwegian str., for Yokohama.
7. Wongkol, German str., for Hoihow.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Polynesien*, for Hongkong from Marseilles, Mr. J. Gallon, Mr. and Mrs. Dueiros and 2 daughters, Revs. Merigot and Menegay, from Colombo, Mr. Reporter, from Singapore, Messrs. James Arthur, Stiven, Picaret and Lewis, from Saigon, Messrs. Isaac and Cassen, Mrs. Scheidel, and sister Rose, for Shanghai from Marseilles, Messrs. Lenoir, Halleux, C. A. Peterson, M. and Mrs. Granier, Messrs. Gaillon, Tacher, Verbrughe, Kauffmann, Mr. and Mrs. Birr, and Mr. Calla, from Colombo, Messrs. Yervant Arakelian and Margules, from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Hirose, Mrs. Yervant Arakelian, from Saigon, Messrs. Bourjat, Roudot and Le Baudour, for Kobe from Colombo, Mr. Tatars Babis, from Singapore, Mrs. Ols, Mr. and Mrs. Gaudon, and Mrs. Ovi, from Saigon, Mr. Sakaji Muto, for Yokohama from Marseilles, Mr. A. Gismondi, Rev. Breton, and Mr. Bruler, from Colombo, Messrs. Abdul Rashid, Nishkur, Rotors, G. Stuky and Eu anti Fujite, from Singapore, Mrs. Hill, Messrs. Koushi and Midzumo.

Per *Armand Behic*, for Hongkong from Kobe, Mrs. Guibert and infant and Mr. de Sarmarisa, from Shanghai, Messrs. Pollak, L. Glissman, A. T. Harlan, Mr. and Mrs. Grunberg and 3 children, Messrs. Morris, Peiss, James, Mrs. H. Scott, and Miss Helen Lord, for Saigon from Kobe, Mr. D. Siehe, from Shanghai, Mr. L. Noole, for Singapore from Yokohama, Mr. Garamal, from Shanghai, Mr. E. Rys, Misses Fanny, Bette, Billa, Mrs. Iwamoto, Mrs. Tokuchi, Mrs. Murishima, and Mr. Hashimoto, for Bombay from Kobe, Mr. A. Cader, for Colombo from Yokohama, Mr. W. M. Hick, for Port Said from Yokohama, Dr. Wotschaff, General Kuschleff, Dr. S. Lower, Mr. Sinhotray, Capt. Fride, Messrs. Gorbunoff and Nikoulin, Mrs. Fircova, Mrs. Chevulova, Mrs. Sapunova, Rev. Tarosoff, Mrs. Kurohova, Miss Borina, Dr. Swercoff, Mrs. Iwamoto, Mr. and Mrs. Lvonoff and infant, from Shanghai, Messrs. Birduch, Dimitri, T. Lyourgo, and Labas, for Marseilles from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Bouguin, Mr. and Mrs. Strange, and Mr. C. Kono, from Kobe, Mr. A. Campbell, from Shanghai, Messrs. Hunter, de Soucy, Margeret Ediqu, La Font, M. Mizrahi, Ne-houn, Mr. and Mrs. Moyroux, Messrs. L. Ausbuch and Gregory.

Per *Coptic*, from San Francisco, Mrs. A. F. Bridge, Mr. Galt Ingram and Mrs. A. T. Smith, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. F. Collyer, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Haywood, Miss Doris Haywood, Master W. Haywood, and L. A. Smart, from Kobe, Mr. M. A. Mead and L. C. G. Watson, from Manila, Miss Anslie, Mr. Edgar K. Bourne, Miss Douglas Bomar, Mr. F. Holva Bum, Lieut. J. P. Castleman, Mr. W. S. Deakin, Miss Lillian Fuller, Mrs. Fossick, Mrs. Gerrard, Misses Gerrard (2), Capt. W. S. Hughes, Mrs. G. S. Hughes, Messrs. R. W. Heads and J. M. Hausermann, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lamb, Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, Mr. W. J. Powell, Mrs. Pettus, Mr. C. D. Palmer, Mrs. F. C. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. K. F. Rogers and infant, Messrs. F. M. Rio, Rosendo Kolla, Mrs. Chas. L. Smith, Mrs. Annie C. Smith, Mr. Jose Teodoro, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tomtsure and infant, Mrs. and 2 Misses William, Messrs. W. B. Walker and C. D. Wool, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Warncke, and Miss Warncke.

Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, Rev. Clayton, Dr. McPlum, Mrs. Roach and child, Mrs. Webber and child, Miss Kahler (2), and Miss Chapman, Dr. Wong, and Major Leong Ham.

Per *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross and son, Miss E. B. Ross, from Yokohama, Mrs. S. McHaff, Miss McHaff, Messrs. A. L. Stein, H. S. Sweeting, Mr. Townsend and child, and Capt. C. O. Hunt, from Kobe, Messrs. W. F. Ziegler, F. M. Ziegler, W. Danby, Major Sparks, and Mr. F. A. Crailham, from Shanghai, Mr. F. G. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Moulier, Mr. A. M. Silva, and Mrs. J. E. Finlay.

Per *Tartar*, from Vancouver, Mr. E. J. Evans, Mrs. M. Jarrel and child, Mrs. A. A. Vanoy, Mrs. P. T. Carrington and child, Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Siook, Dr. and Mrs. Preston and child, Mrs. H. L. Strong, Mrs. E. Farrow, Mrs. S. R. Sun, Miss A. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Silva, and Mr. J. N. Anderson, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. H. Jones, Lieut. J. T. Clarke,

Messrs. D. Nichol, B. P. Scott, A. Hamilton, W. T. Lumsden, E. Nuraw, B. Tanner and E. J. Birbeck, from Kobe, Major Parker, Mr. W. W. Johnson, Lieut. Hamer, and Major H. E. Louis, from Nagasaki, Messrs. R. E. O. Birl and A. H. Crook, from Shanghai, Lieut. J. May and Mrs. M. Mansfield.

Per *Simla*, for Hongkong from London, Mrs. Olding, Messrs. Green, Coulthard, J. Lindsay, and Ravaret, from Gibraltar, Lieut. Fidalgo, from Aden, Mr. and Mrs. Almeida Aves, from Fremantle, Mr. Macleay, from Bombay, Mr. Shroff, Mr. and 2 Misses Setna and 2 children, Messrs. B. Law and Lyuenda, from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, Messrs. Guler, de Galt, F. D. McKay, Styvesant, Rev. and Mrs. W. Cherry and 3 children, Messrs. Khan and Castilho, from Manila from Port Said, Dr. Stitt, from London, Mr. Saal, for Shanghai from London, Mr. F. Walker, Misses Anderson and Hamblin, Mr. and Mrs. Blower and infant, Messrs. Moore, Faulkner and Whiting, from Marseilles, Messrs. Wenham, Taylor, Twissie, and Rev. Chasomondeley, from Malta, Messrs. W. Powell and Baticombe, from Brindisi, Mr. Jewelyn, from Yokohama from London, Mr. Cruickshank.

Per *Eastern*, from Kobe, for Hongkong, Rev. C. J. Bennett and Mr. Mackenzie, for Brisbane, Mr. and Mrs. Cadell, Misses M. and B. Cadell and Macanah, for Sydney, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Simpson, Messrs. A. J. Bolus and Moria, for Melbourne, Mrs. and Miss King and Miss Butchart.

DEPARTED.

Per *Armand Behic*, for Saigon, Mr. A. Kautau, Singapore, Messrs. W. B. Swan and Isaac and Rev. P. Charles Ray, for Colombo, Messrs. H. S. Kotva, G. S. Rucy and D. H. Korkhan, for Marseilles, Sisters Macaria and Estelle, Messrs. Antonio Pereira Brasa, Igors Manael, Loris Larbovitch, Jose Joaquim, A. O. Scott, and Mrs. Mina Hariton.

Per *Polynesien*, for Shanghai, Messrs. Wm. S. Rayburn, Klemulaski, B. Palauji, J. C. Ilaco, Rogers K. Wetmore, M. S. Friedl, A. Beck, and Rev. P. Anton's Henrique Part, for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. L. Yulell, Messrs. J. P. Xavier and Simon Montinola.

Per *Korea*, for China and Japan ports, Miss M. and J. Williams, Mr. J. G. McDermott, Lieut. and Mrs. J. F. Reid, Dr. J. T. Crig, Mr. C. D. Palmer, Rev. W. F. Knox, Mr. L. J. Thomas, Mrs. K. McAlpin, Mrs. A. C. Smith, Mrs. J. Garrard, Misses Lucy and B. Garrard, Mrs. J. R. Williams, Lieut. J. P. Castleman, Messrs. J. Miller, F. M. Rice and A. McKenzie, Mrs. M. C. Nigle, Mrs. H. L. Patters, Messrs. F. F. Cobb, Styvesant, Jr. and C. F. Footen, for San Francisco, &c., Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Coy, Consul-Gen. F. D. Cheshire, Messrs. W. Copley, R. C. Anderson, A. Brownell, W. J. Johnston, Major Aaron Gove, Mr. C. T. Jones, Miss L. D. Bambauer, Mr. C. H. Clark, Miss M. H. Clark, Messrs. J. Escobar, J. Gonzales, E. L. Bracy, H. G. Squire, Hon. W. H. Taft, Capt. J. K. Thompson, Sen. and Mrs. F. T. Du Bois Sen. M. J. Foster, Sen. C. I. Long, Sen. Thos. M. Patterson, Sen. and Mrs. M. B. Scott, Hon. Chas. Curtis, Rep. and Mrs. Wm. A. Jones, Mrs. Noni Sava and infant, Mr. Tonoso Del Rio, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Haywood, Messrs. Davis and W. Haywood, Messrs. Burr McIntosh, H. Ruchman, W. S. Deakin, Capt. W. S. Hughes, Mr. A. W. Siven, Major Guy L. Edie, Rep. H. A. Cooper, Rep. and Mrs. D. A. D. Armonia, Rep. and Mrs. M. E. Driscoll, Rep. G. E. Foss, Rep. N. W. Gibb, Rep. E. L. Hill, Rep. M. W. Howard, Rep. Wm. B. McKinley, Rep. Theo. O. S. Rep. and Mrs. S. F. Payne, Rep. Chas. F. Scott, Rep. Swager Sherley, Rep. A. A. Wiley, Mr. G. A. L. Ray, Rep. C. H. Grosvenor, Rep. and Mrs. W. P. Hayburn, Rep. and Mrs. Geo. A. Lund, Rep. D. E. McKinley, Rep. and Mrs. Geo. W. Smith, Miss Katrina Wright, Capt. Wm. Kelly, Jr., Messrs. F. W. Carpenter, W. R. Pedigo, Geo. Long, M. Lopez, A. Brooks, W. Dannel, Col. C. B. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. K. T. Riggs, Mrs. M. M. Fossick, Mr. Thos. E. Evans, Mrs. Chas. C. S. S. and Mrs. C. H. Lam, Mr. J. M. Hanterman, Miss D. B. Mar, Mr. C. D. Wood, and Mrs. G. S. Wheaton.

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